DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 427 000 SP 038 300

AUTHOR	Harris, Laurie Lanzen, Ed.; Abbey, Cherie D., Ed.
TITLE	Biography Today: Sports Series. Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers. Volume 3, 1999.
ISBN	ISBN-0-7808-0365-5
PUB DATE	1999-00-00
NOTE	219p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Omnigraphics, Inc., Penobscot Building, Detroit, MI 48226; Tel: 800-234-1340 (Toll Free); Fax: 800-875-1340 (Toll Free); Web site: http://www.omnigraphics.com ($37).
PUB TYPE	Books (010)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Adolescents; *Athletes; Athletics; Children; Elementary Secondary Education

ABSTRACT

This third volume is part of a series of biographies that profile individuals of interest to young people over the age of 9 years. The entries in this volume include Joe Dumars, basketball; Jim Harbaugh, football; Dominik Hasek, hockey; Michelle Kwan, figure skating; Rebecca Lobo, basketball; Greg Maddux, baseball; Fatuma Roba, marathon running; Jackie Robinson, baseball; John Stockton, basketball; Picabo Street, skiing; Pat Summitt, basketball; and Amy Van Dyken, swimming. Each biography contains at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each entry ends with a list of easily accessible sources for further reading and a current address. Obituary entries are also included. There are several indexes to provide easy access to entries, including a name index; a general index (occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins); a place of birth index; and a birthday index. The indexes cumulate with each succeeding volume or issue. (SM)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

Vol. 3
1999

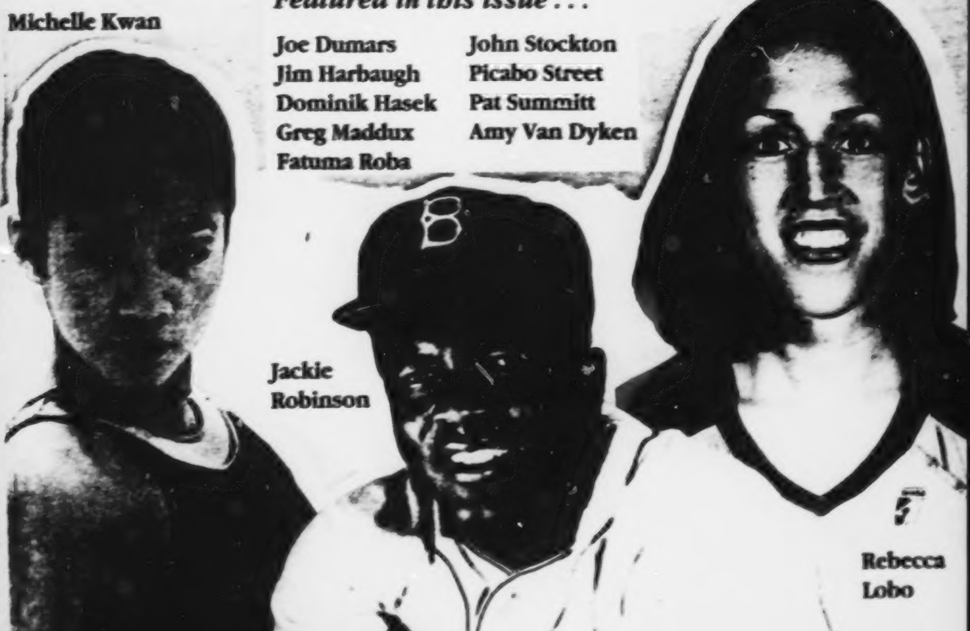
Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

ED 427 000

Featured in this issue . . .

Joe Dumars
Jim Harbaugh
Dominik Hasek
Greg Maddux
Fatuma Roba
John Stockton
Picabo Street
Pat Summitt
Amy Van Dyken



SP038300

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

L. Lanzen Harris

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

1

2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

- Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

Biography Today

Profiles of People of Interest to Young Readers

Sports Series

Volume 3
1999

Laurie Lanzen Harris
Executive Editor

Cherie D. Abbey
Associate Editor

Omnigraphics, Inc.

Penobscot Building
Detroit, Michigan 48226

Laurie Lanzen Harris, *Executive Editor*
Cherie D. Abbey, *Associate Editor*
Kevin Hillstrom and Laurie Hillstrom, *Sketch Writers*
Barry Puckett, *Research Associate*
Joan Margeson, *Research Assistant*

Omnigraphics, Inc.

* * *

Matt Barbour, *Production Manager*
Laurie Lanzen Harris, *Vice President, Editorial Director*
Peter E. Ruffner, *Vice President, Administration*
Thomas J. Murphy, *Vice President, Finance*
Jane Steele, *Marketing Consultant*

* * *

Frederick G. Ruffner, Jr., Publisher

Copyright © 1999 Omnigraphics, Inc.

ISBN 0-7808-0365-5

The information in this publication was compiled from the sources cited and from other sources considered reliable. While every possible effort has been made to ensure reliability, the publisher will not assume liability for damages caused by inaccuracies in the data, and makes no warranty, express or implied, on the accuracy of the information contained herein.

∞

This book is printed on acid-free paper meeting the ANSI Z39.48 Standard. The infinity symbol that appears above indicates that the paper in this book meets that standard.

Printed in the United States

Contents

Preface 5

Joe Dumars 1963- 9
American Professional Basketball Player with the Detroit Pistons

Jim Harbaugh 1963- 24
American Professional Football Player with the Indianapolis Colts

Dominik Hasek 1965- 35
Czech Professional Hockey Player with the Buffalo Sabres and Olympic Gold Medal Winner

Michelle Kwan 1980- 51
American Figure Skater and Olympic Silver Medal Winner

Rebecca Lobo 1973- 66
American Professional Basketball Player with the New York Liberty and Olympic Gold Medal Winner

Greg Maddux 1966- 80
American Professional Baseball Player with the Atlanta Braves and Four-Time Cy Young Award Winner

Fatuma Roba 1973?- 93
Ethiopian Marathon Runner and Olympic Gold Medal Winner

Jackie Robinson 1919-1972 102
American Professional Baseball Player with the Brooklyn Dodgers and the First African-American to Play Major League Baseball

John Stockton 1962- 124
American Professional Basketball Player with the Utah Jazz

Picabo Street 1971- 135
American Alpine Ski Racer and Olympic Gold Medal Winner

Pat Summitt 1952- 149
American Basketball Head Coach of the NCAA Champion Tennessee Lady Volunteers

Amy Van Dyken 1973- 162
American Swimmer and Winner of Four Olympic Gold Medals

Photo and Illustration Credits 173

Guide to the Indexes 175

Name Index 177

General Index 185

Places of Birth Index 211

Birthday Index (by month and day) 219

Preface

Welcome to the third volume of the **Biography Today Sports Series**. We are publishing this series in response to the growing number of suggestions from our readers, who want more coverage of more people in *Biography Today*. Over the past few years, we have published several special subject volumes, covering **Artists, Authors, Scientists and Inventors, Sports Figures,** and **World Leaders.** Each of these hardcover volumes is 200 pages in length and covers approximately 15 individuals of interest to readers ages 9 and above. The length and format of the entries is like those found in the regular issues of *Biography Today*, but there is **no duplication** between the regular series and the special subject volumes.

The Plan of the Work

As with the regular issues of *Biography Today*, this special subject volume on **Sports** was especially created to appeal to young readers in a format they can enjoy reading and readily understand. Each volume contains alphabetically arranged sketches. Each entry provides at least one picture of the individual profiled, and bold-faced rubrics lead the reader to information on birth, youth, early memories, education, first jobs, marriage and family, career highlights, memorable experiences, hobbies, and honors and awards. Each of the entries ends with a list of easily accessible sources designed to lead the student to further reading on the individual and a current address. Obituary entries are also included, written to provide a perspective on the individual's entire career. Obituaries are clearly marked in both the table of contents and at the beginning of the entry.

Biographies are prepared by Omnigraphics editors after extensive research, utilizing the most current materials available. Those sources that are generally available to students appear in the list of further reading at the end of the sketch.

Indexes

To provide easy access to entries, each issue of the regular *Biography Today* series and each volume of the Special Subject Series contains a Name Index, General Index covering occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins, Places of Birth Index, and a Birthday Index. These indexes cumulate with each succeeding volume or issue. Each of the Special Subject Volumes will be indexed as part of these cumulative indexes, so that readers can locate information on all individuals covered in either the regular or the special volumes. A "Guide to the Indexes" appears on page 175.

Our Advisors

This member of the *Biography Today* family of publications was reviewed by an Advisory Board comprised of librarians, children's literature specialists, and reading instructors so that we could make sure that the concept of this publication—to provide a readable and accessible biographical magazine for young readers—was on target. They evaluated the title as it developed, and their suggestions have proved invaluable. Any errors, however, are ours alone. We'd like to list the Advisory Board members, and to thank them for their efforts.

Sandra Arden, *Retired*
Assistant Director
Troy Public Library, Troy, MI

Gail Beaver
Ann Arbor Huron High School Library
and the University of Michigan School
of Information and Library Studies
Ann Arbor, MI

Marilyn Bethel
Pompano Beach Branch Library
Pompano Beach, FL

Eileen Butterfield
Waterford Public Library
Waterford, CT

Linda Carpino
Detroit Public Library
Detroit, MI

Helen Gregory
Grosse Pointe Public Library
Grosse Pointe, MI

Jane Klasing, *Retired*
School Board of Broward County,
Fort Lauderdale, FL

Marlene Lee
Broward County Public Library System,
Fort Lauderdale, FL

Judy Liskov
Waterford Public Library
Waterford, CT

Sylvia Mavrogenes
Miami-Dade Public Library System
Miami, FL

Carole J. McCollough
Wayne State University School of
Library Science, Detroit, MI

Deborah Rutter
Russell Library, Middletown, CT

Barbara Sawyer
Groton Public Library and Information
Center, Groton, CT

Renee Schwartz
School Board of Broward County
Fort Lauderdale, FL

Lee Sprince
Broward West Regional Library
Fort Lauderdale, FL

Susan Stewart, *Retired*
Birney Middle School Reading
Laboratory, Southfield, MI

Ethel Stoloff, *Retired*
Librarian, Birney Middle School,
Southfield, MI

Our Advisory Board stressed to us that we should not shy away from controversial or unconventional people in our profiles, and we have tried to follow their advice. The Advisory Board also mentioned that the sketches might be useful in reluctant reader and adult literacy programs, and we would value any comments librarians might have about the suitability of our magazine for those purposes.

Your Comments Are Welcome

Our goal is to be accurate and up-to-date, to give young readers information they can learn from and enjoy. Now we want to know what you think. Take a look at this issue of *Biography Today*, on approval. Write or call me with your comments. We want to provide an excellent source of biographical information for young people. Let us know how you think we're doing.

Laurie Harris
Executive Editor, *Biography Today*
Omnigraphics, Inc.
Penobscot Building
Detroit, MI 48226
Fax: 1-800-875-1340

Joe Dumars 1963-

American Professional Basketball Player with the Detroit Pistons
1989 NBA Finals Most Valuable Player

BIRTH

Joe Dumars III was born May 24, 1963, in Natchitoches, Louisiana. He was the youngest of seven children—including six boys—born to Joe and Ophelia Dumars. "Big Joe" Dumars worked as a produce truck driver, while Ophelia worked as a custodian at Northwestern State University in Natchitoches.

YOUTH

Dumars grew up as part of a large, close-knit family that made its home in Natchitoches, a small working-class town in central Louisiana. "My family wasn't a poverty story, but we didn't have a lot," Dumars recalled. "However, we always believed in giving and sharing with others."

As a youngster, Dumars was initially attracted to football, in part because all of his older brothers played and he did not want to feel left out. Indeed, every one of Joe's brothers established himself as a star at Natchitoches Central High School, and his brother David eventually went on to play professional football in the United States Football League (USFL) for three seasons. But for the youngest of the Dumars boys, basketball would eventually emerge as his favorite sport.

> “
>
> ***Dumars grew up as part of a large, close-knit family. "My family wasn't a poverty story, but we didn't have a lot," Dumars recalled. "However, we always believed in giving and sharing with others."***
>
> ”

Ophelia Dumars recalled that her youngest son's decision to switch to basketball was influenced by a particularly rough day at quarterback out on the practice field. "He got hit by a kind of big-sized boy," she said. "When Joe came home he said, 'That boy hit me so hard I saw stars. I don't believe I want to play that game anymore.'"

Around the same time that Dumars's enthusiasm for football was waning, his father decided to construct a basketball court in the yard using a sawed-off door for a backboard and a bicycle rim for a hoop. Dumars was soon spending most of his playtime out on the court shooting baskets, practicing the long jump shots that would eventually become his trademark. "I was better in football, but all my brothers had done that," he said. "Besides, basketball I could play alone."

Before long, the only thing that could convince Dumars to drop his basketball was an opportunity to spend time with his father, whom he idolized. Big Joe Dumars put in long hours delivering vegetables and other produce around the state in his 18-wheeler, so on those occasions when he had a day off, his youngest son followed him around everywhere. Young Joe even hated going to school when his father had a day off. On one such morning, Dumars stayed home from school so that he could hang out with his dad. When his mother came home from work and discovered that he was still in the house, he told her that school was closed because of a national holiday to celebrate Mary Poppins's birthday. "I wanted to be with my Dad," Dumars said simply.

Dumars's admiration for his quiet, hard-working father remained steady all through his teenage years as well. He recalled one instance in which his father asked him if he wanted to give him a hand with his delivery route. The day started out as an exciting one, but "then I started lifting all those crates," he remembered. "By the end of the day, I couldn't even move my arms. I never knew how hard my father worked until then."

EDUCATION

After completing elementary school in Natchitoches, Dumars moved on to Natchitoches Central High School. His older brothers knew that he had a lot of basketball talent, and that he had developed a fiercely competitive streak out on the court. But it was not until he began playing high school ball that others learned of his blossoming abilities.

Dumars graduated from Natchitoches Central in 1981. His shooting touch and court composure, coupled with his good grades, made him an attractive prospect to several major college basketball programs. But he decided to stay close to home: to attend McNeese State University in his home state of Louisiana and to play basketball for the McNeese State Cowboys. Dumars started college in the fall of 1981. Four years later, in 1985, he graduated from McNeese State with a bachelor's degree in business management.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

McNeese State Cowboys

Soon after Dumars arrived at McNeese State, his coaches realized that they had a deadly new offensive weapon. The freshman shooting guard was a quiet sort, but his long-range shooting touch and his ball handling abilities spoke loud and clear. By the end of the 1981-82 season, Dumars had emerged as the team's best player. Indeed, his freshman season was so impressive that he was named to the All-Southland Conference.

Over the course of the next three seasons, Dumars proved that his freshman year was not a fluke. Despite playing on a mediocre team, the silky smooth guard kept his team competitive in many games, posting huge numbers in the process. He led the Southland Conference in scoring in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and in his junior season (1984) he was sixth in the entire nation in scoring. He became one of the few players ever named to the All-Southland Conference four times as well. By the time Dumars graduated in 1985, he had shattered virtually all of the university's scoring records (he still holds almost all of McNeese State's scoring marks) and leaped to 11th place in all-time NCAA scoring.

Drafted by the Detroit Pistons

The year 1985 featured great highs and lows for Dumars. Shortly after graduating, he was selected in the first round of the NBA draft by the Detroit Pistons. The selection excited Dumars, because Detroit was a rapidly improving club that already had a young star in Isiah Thomas. But his happiness was dampened considerably by the news that his father had been diagnosed with diabetes. Diabetes is a chronic disease in which the body is unable to produce the chemical called insulin; insulin is the substance in blood that enables people to digest sugar and use it for energy. Mild diabetes can be controlled through diet, but in other cases, it has to be treated through insulin injections. In some cases—such as with Dumars's father—the disease can have a terrible impact on a person's health, affecting the entire cardiovascular system, the kidneys, and the eyes. Within a year of the initial diagnosis, Big Joe Dumars's diabetes condition had created infections that had forced doctors to amputate both of his legs around the knees. "My dad was the head of the family all my life," said Dumars, "so to see him confined to a wheelchair was a blow, a hard blow."

At the same time that Dumars was grappling with the deterioration in his father's health, he also had to learn about playing in the NBA. Soon after arriving at the Pistons' training camp, he saw that the team was loaded with good offensive players but lacking in some defensive areas. Dumars subsequently worked hard to impress Head Coach Chuck Daly with his defensive intensity. "I wanted to score, but that wasn't what the Pistons needed," Dumars remembered. "There was just no room for me to step in and score the way I had in college. I saw they needed a defensive player, so I focused on that as a rookie. That was when I realized it might take a little longer than I had planned before I got to do all the things in the NBA I knew I could do."

Dumars was inserted into the Detroit starting lineup early in the regular season, and for the rest of the year he made his mark by hustling after loose balls and playing hard-nosed defense. He averaged only 9.4 points per game during his first season, since Thomas, Bill Laimbeer, and other

Dumars, who had averaged 27.3 points a game in the 1989 NBA Finals, was named series Most Valuable Player

teammates took the majority of the team's shots. But by the end of his rookie season, it was clear that the Pistons had landed a very promising player. He helped the team to a respectable 46-36 regular season record, but the squad lost to Atlanta in the first round of the playoffs.

Battling the Celtics

At the beginning of the 1986-87 season, the Pistons thought that they had the talent to reach the NBA Finals. The team posted a 52-30 regular season mark and easily advanced through the first two rounds of the playoffs to meet the Boston Celtics in the Eastern Conference Finals. The Celtics were a formidable foe. Their squad, which included superstars Larry Bird and Kevin McHale, had already won a couple of NBA championships in the 1980s. But Detroit was confident, and they surprised Boston with their intensity and talent. The series was a hard-fought one, with both teams struggling for every point. Not surprisingly, the series went to a seventh game. As the game unfolded, the Pistons seemed poised to finally knock the Celtics off and advance to the finals. But disaster struck in the fourth quarter, when two key Pistons players — Adrian Dantley and Vinnie Johnson — hit heads and knocked each other out while diving for a loose ball. The short-handed Pistons were unable to hold their small lead and the Celtics prevailed.

Coach Daly was disappointed with the defeat, but he knew that his team was on the brink of great things. One reason for his confidence was the continued development of Dumars. The young Pistons shooting guard had been remarkably steady all season, contributing nearly 12 points a game and playing solid defense. In addition, young Dumars, who had played in the shadows of Thomas and the other Piston stars all season long, had shown his coach that he was capable of big offensive nights when given the chance. In game seven of the Boston series, Dumars had nearly won the game singlehandedly with a surprising 35-point explosion. Daly began to ponder various ways to get Dumars more shooting opportunities.

As the 1987-88 season began, many analysts believed that Boston had established a significant psychological advantage over the Detroit club. The Pistons set out to prove their doubters wrong, tallying 54 victories on their way to a Central Division crown. Led by Thomas, Laimbeer, Dantley, and Dumars (who had increased his scoring average to over 14 points a game), Detroit dismantled their early playoff opponents with ease. As expected, they met the Celtics in the Eastern Conference Finals once again. Detroit knew it would be very difficult to defeat Boston, but the team was confident. Sure enough, six games later the Pistons emerged from the clash as the Eastern Conference champs. The Pistons had finally won the right to go the NBA Finals and face the mighty Los Angeles Lakers of Magic Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

> “
>
> *When he arrived at the Pistons training camp in 1985, Dumars says that "I wanted to score, but that wasn't what the Pistons needed. There was just no room for me to step in and score the way I had in college. I saw they needed a defensive player, so I focused on that as a rookie. That was when I realized it might take a little longer than I had planned before I got to do all the things in the NBA I knew I could do."*
>
> ”

Most experts did not believe that the Pistons had much of a chance against the Lakers, but the Pistons displayed a combination of grit and skill that rocked the Lakers. After five games of the best-of-seven series, the Pistons were up 3-2. But the Lakers rallied to win the last two games, 103-102 and 108-105. The losses were heartbreakers for the Pistons, who felt that the championship had been within their grasp.

The losses to the Lakers disappointed Dumars as well, but his frustration about the NBA Finals did not compare to his increasing concern about his father, whose health had continued to worsen. He spent the off-season down in Louisiana, dividing his time between working out and looking after his parents. All during this time, Dumars marveled at his father's determination to keep a good outlook on life. "You know the amazing thing," he said. "He was more upbeat than any of us. He kept saying, 'There's no point in acting sorrowful. That won't help.' . . . He taught me to deal with anything life throws you, and deal with it privately."

NBA Champions

At the start of the 1988-89 season, the Pistons were completely focused on securing an NBA championship. Detroit marched through the regular season with a vengeance, routinely knocking off teams by 10- to 20-point margins. In recognition of their tough defense and intimidating style, the Pistons had become known as the "Bad Boys" of the NBA, but opposing teams knew that Detroit had an arsenal of top scorers as well. Other teams tried a variety of different strategies to defeat the Pistons, but few proved effective. The Pistons finished the regular season with an impressive 63-19 mark and prepared for the playoffs with fire in their eyes.

One of the major reasons for the team's confidence was the continued growth of Dumars into one of the league's top guards. The quiet and unassuming player had posted a career-best 17.2 points per game scoring average during the 1988-89 regular season. In addition, Michael Jordan's assertion that Dumars was the best defensive guard in the entire NBA drew attention to his all-around playing abilities. By the beginning of the 1989 playoffs, NBA coaches and reporters were calling the young Pistons guard the most underrated player in the league.

In the first round of the playoffs, the Pistons swept their old nemesis Boston in three straight games. Dumars led the team in scoring in the series, tallying almost 21 points a game. The Milwaukee Bucks loomed next, but the Pistons handled them easily, beating them in four straight games. The Pistons had once again advanced to the Eastern Conference finals, but this time they faced young superstar Michael Jordan and the Chicago Bulls. Jordan dazzled fans and opposing players alike in the series, but his individual brilliance was not enough to stop Detroit, which advanced with a 4-2 series victory.

After a grueling regular season and three rounds of playoffs, the Pistons had finally made it back to the NBA Finals. Their opponent for the second year in a row was the Lakers. In the first game of the series, Detroit knocked off L.A. 109-97 with a mix of tough defense and good shooting. In game two, Dumars scorched Los Angeles for 33 points in a 108-105 Piston victory that also saw Magic Johnson go down with a hamstring injury.

The loss of Johnson hurt the Lakers, but the club hoped that they would be able to win the next couple of games at home and extend the series until Magic could return. Dumars, however, foiled the Lakers strategy. Los Angeles threatened to break open a close contest in game three by scoring 33 points in the third quarter, but Dumars himself scored 21 points in the quarter, enabling Detroit to stay close until the Lakers cooled off. "We couldn't break [the Pistons] backs, because Dumars wouldn't miss," said L.A.'s assistant general manager after the game. "We kept waiting for him to miss. You could feel the whole building waiting. But it was as if he had forgotten how. He was scary." Led by Dumars's game-high 31 points, the Pistons were able to edge L.A. 114-110 in game three.

In game four, Dumars picked up where he left off, bewildering the Lakers with an array of driving lay-ups and rainbow jumpers on his way to a team-high 23 points. His scoring spearheaded Detroit's 105-97 victory, which gave the Pistons a series sweep and their long-awaited NBA Championship. Dumars, who had averaged 27.3 points a game in the Finals, was named series Most Valuable Player. After years of playing in the shadow of his more colorful teammates, the softspoken Dumars had seized the spotlight for himself. "Every year, I was supposedly the most underrated guard in the league," he said. "Maybe now I won't hear that anymore."

Defending the Crown

As the 1989-90 season began, Pistons fans wondered whether the club would be able to repeat as champions. Indeed, Detroit was sluggish in the early stages of the season, posting a 13-10 mark after 23 games. But the team gradually rounded into championship form, and by the end of the season the Pistons had posted a 59-23 record, thanks to a mid-season streak in which they won 25 out of 26 games. Dumars contributed a career-best 17.8 points a game during the season, and he was rewarded with his first All-Star game appearance.

Once the post-season began, the Pistons attacked their foes with their now familiar blend of skill and intimidation. Players like Laimbeer, Rick Mahorn, and Dennis Rodman frustrated opponents with their tough play, while Dumars, Thomas, and Vinnie Johnson handled the scoring load. The Pistons easily moved past Indiana and New York in the first two rounds of the playoffs to meet the Bulls once again in the Eastern Conference Finals. Chicago's Michael Jordan was fabulous again, scoring more than 40 points in two different games, but the one-two punch of Thomas and Dumars guided the Pistons past the Bulls in a tense seven-game series.

> “
>
> *In the 1990 finals, according to* **Detroit Free Press** *writer Mitch Albom, Dumars's performance led the Pistons "from the depths of their own despair to a victory that put them right back on track for a championship. He was making shots from the ground and from midair and from ridiculous angles — he was amazing — and all afternoon, the whole time, he never knew. His father, Joe Dumars II, 65, had died just hours before the game, from congestive heart failure."*
>
> ”

Detroit's opponent in the 1990 NBA Finals was the Portland Trailblazers, an athletic team with scorers up and down its roster. Dumars and his teammates knew that the task ahead of them would be difficult, but they were determined to secure another championship. In game one, the Pistons eked out a 105-99 victory, but in game two, Portland defeated Detroit 106-105 in overtime. The following three games would be played in Portland, and some of the Trailblazers boasted that they would win all three so that they could win the series without returning to Detroit for game six.

Instead, the Pistons pushed their game to a new level. Dumars led the way in game three, ripping Portland for 33 points, but his happiness proved short-lived. *Detroit Free Press* writer Mitch Albom said that Dumars's performance led the Pistons "from the depths of their own despair to a victory that put them right back on track for a championship.

He was making shots from the ground and from midair and from ridiculous angles—he was amazing—and all afternoon, the whole time, he never knew. His father, Joe Dumars II, 65, had died just hours before the game, from congestive heart failure."

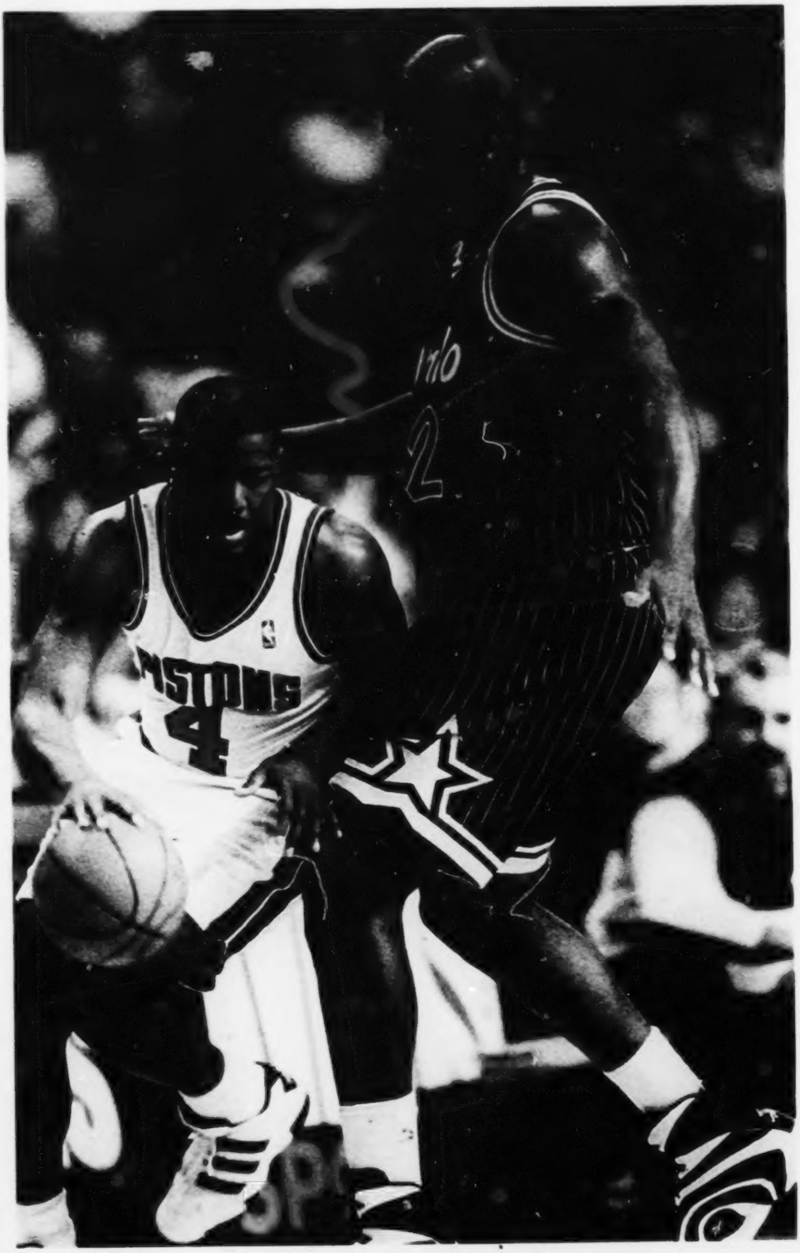
The news of his father's death was a crushing blow to Dumars, but in the hours leading up to game four, he kept thinking about how his father used to tell him not to make excuses or ever give anything less than 100 percent at anything he did. When the whistle blew to mark the beginning of game four, Dumars remained in the starting lineup despite his heavy heart. He scored 26 points in the game, helping Detroit to a hard-fought 112-109 win. After the game, one of Dumars's teammates proclaimed that "Joe has the biggest heart I've ever seen."

The Pistons secured their second NBA Championship two days later, when Vinnie Johnson hit a shot at the buzzer to give Detroit a heart-stopping 92-90 victory over Portland. The Pistons won their second NBA championship in a row by vanquishing the Trailblazers in three straight games in their hometown. The Pistons had won back-to-back championships in gutsy fashion, but for Dumars the second championship run remained bittersweet because of the death of his father. "It was awful hard," he finally admitted.

Lean Years in Detroit

After a summer of celebration, the Pistons prepared for the 1990-91 season with great anticipation. Most of their star players were still making valuable contributions, and some NBA observers believed that the team might win a third straight championship. As the season progressed, however, the Pistons never quite reached the level of play that they had found the previous two years. Dumars had a great season, averaging over 20 points a game and garnering a variety of awards, but the performance of other Pistons began to tail off. The club managed to reach the Eastern Conference Finals, but Detroit was unceremoniously dumped by Jordan and the Chicago Bulls.

Detroit's poor performance against Chicago in the 1991 playoffs marked the beginning of a long period of decline for the Pistons. The slide began slowly, as various players who had been part of the "Bad Boys" championship teams retired or were traded over the next few years. Chuck Daly, the popular head coach of the team, retired as well to take a job as a television analyst (he eventually returned to NBA coaching, but for a new team).



Dumars and Shaquille O'Neal

By the 1993-94 season, nearly all of Dumars's championship teammates were gone, and the team had fallen down into the bottom tier of NBA teams. The lone bright spot on the team was Dumars, who continued to improve his game. In 1992-93, he had averaged 23.5 points a game, second only to Jordan among NBA guards, and he continued to be highly regarded for his stingy defense and selfless play. Other NBA teams constantly called Detroit to enquire about making a trade for the smooth, soft-spoken guard from Natchitoches, but the Pistons declined to make a deal. The Pistons knew that Dumars was tremendously valuable both on the basketball court and in the community, where the star player had quietly launched several programs designed to help those less fortunate than himself. Still, team management's regard for Dumars was so high that they told him that they would trade him to a contender if he wished to leave. After thinking about the offer, Dumars told the club that he wanted to stay in Detroit and try to help rebuild the Pistons to their former glory. "Maybe five years ago I could've looked around and found somewhere else to go," he explained. "But I'm comfortable in Detroit. This is my home. I don't want to leave. The reason I haven't wavered is because I have convictions. What makes sense for other people doesn't always make sense for me."

A New Era in Detroit

In 1994 the Pistons drafted Grant Hill, a highly regarded forward who had helped Duke University win a couple of NCAA basketball championships. Dumars was thrilled with the selection, not only because Hill was an exciting player, but also because the Duke graduate conducted himself with the same level of courtesy and dignity for which Dumars himself had become known. For his part, Hill embraced the opportunity to learn about the inner workings of the NBA from one of its most respected players. "When you're a rookie, and you're lucky enough for Joe Dumars to take an interest in you, you're not too smart if you don't take advantage of it," he said.

The Pistons posted a losing record during the 1994-95 season, but Dumars, who notched 18 points a game, could see that the team was improving. The following season, Dumars's encouragement and advice helped Hill take his game to another level. Indeed, team observers noted that Dumars, who was approaching the end of his career, had made a conscious effort to turn the mantle of team leadership over to Hill, one of the game's brightest young stars. The 1995-96 season ended with a first-round playoff loss to Orlando, but the Pistons had proven that they were once again a team to be reckoned with.

In 1996-97, the Pistons shocked the basketball world by leaping out to a 20-4 record in the first part of the season despite the absence of a talented power forward or center. Hill was the team's leading scorer and all-around player during the season, but Dumars's long-range shooting was a potent weapon as well. The wily veteran averaged almost 15 points a game during the season and finished fourth in the NBA in three-point percentage, at .432 (166-384). Detroit finished the campaign with a solid 54-28 record, but their season ended with a close opening round playoff series loss to the Atlanta Hawks.

> “
>
> *In the early 1990s, the Pistons' management offered to trade Dumars to a contender if he wished to leave, but he wanted to stay in Detroit. "Maybe five years ago I could've looked around and found somewhere else to go. But I'm comfortable in Detroit. This is my home. I don't want to leave. The reason I haven't wavered is because I have convictions. What makes sense for other people doesn't always make sense for me."*
>
> ”

The loss to the Hawks was a disappointing one, but Dumars could take comfort in several aspects of the season. He had continued to serve notice that he was still one of the league's top players—he played in his sixth All-Star game—and the young Pistons showed signs of returning to their former glory days. In addition, the NBA had recognized both his honorable approach to athletic competition and his numerous good works in the metropolitan Detroit community by awarding him its first-ever NBA Sportsmanship Award.

Hopes were high in the Detroit locker room as the team prepared for the 1997-98 season, but the year quickly turned sour. Dumars and a number of other important players were hampered by nagging injuries, and by the middle of the season relations between the players and hard-driving head coach Doug Collins had become so bad that the coach was fired and replaced by assistant coach Alvin Gentry. Detroit finished the season out of the playoff hunt with a disappointing 37-45 record. Many people thought that it would be Dumars's last season, especially since it was well known that the Pistons have a management position ready for him after he retires. But Dumars, who had indeed been pondering retirement, announced after the season that he wanted to play one more year and help return the Pistons to the playoffs once again. His final season is in jeopardy, though, due to the ongoing dispute between NBA players and team owners.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Dumars and his wife Debbie have two children, a boy named Jordan and a girl named Aren. They live in the metropolitan Detroit area during the season, but maintain a home in Lake Charles, Louisiana, for the off-season.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Dumars's enthusiasm for tennis is legendary. He also spends a lot of his free time on the computer or reading; indeed, he often reads novels in the Detroit locker room before games. Dumars is also part-owner of the Joe Dumars Fieldhouse, a huge athletic facility in the Detroit area that features basketball and volleyball courts, an in-line hockey rink, a restaurant and sports bar, and a wide range of work-out equipment.

Off the court, the veteran Piston guard is best known for his community service efforts. In 1993 he established the Joe Dumars Foundation to help raise money for Children's Hospital of Michigan. Their annual celebrity tennis tournament has, to date, raised over $500,000 for the hospital. Dumars has a particular interest in sickle cell disease: he has funded programs that do research into the disease and has also funded programs that work to improve the quality of life for children suffering from the disease. In addition, he helps organize wheelchair basketball events, hosts a basketball camp for underprivileged kids, and has been actively involved in Second Harvest, an organization that helps feed the hungry. Dumars has received several awards for helping children and underprivileged families, including the J. Walter Kennedy Citizenship Award (1994) and *Newsweek's* American Achievement Award (1995).

HONORS AND AWARDS

All-Southland Conference: 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985
Southland Conference Scoring Leader: 1982, 1984, 1985
All-America, Second Team (*Sporting News*): 1985
NBA Finals Most Valuable Player: 1989
NBA All-Defense, First Team: 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993
NBA All-NBA, Third Team: 1990, 1991
NBA All-Star Team: 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1997
NBA All-NBA, Second Team: 1993
J. Walter Kennedy Citizenship Award: 1994

Gold Medal, World Championships: 1994
American Achievement Award (*Newsweek*): 1995
NBA Sportsmanship Award: 1996-97

FURTHER READING

Books

Myers, Gene, ed. *Bad Boys*, 1989
Stauth, Cameron. *The Franchise: Building a Winner with the World Champion Detroit Pistons, Basketball's Bad Boys*, 1990 (juvenile)
Stewart, Mark. *Joe Dumars*, 1996 (juvenile)
Thomas, Isiah, with Matt Dobek. *Bad Boys*, 1989

Periodicals

Boys' Life, Nov. 1996, p.9
Chicago Tribune, Jan. 3, 1998, p.1 (Sports)
Jet, July 3, 1989, p.46
Newsweek, May 29, 1995, p.26
Sport, Sep. 1989, p.82; Jan. 1990, p.35
Sporting News, Jan. 16, 1984, p.32; June 26, 1989, p.10; Jan. 11, 1993, p.34; Nov. 8, 1993, p.56; Mar. 14, 1994, p.47
Sports Illustrated, June 26, 1989, p.28; Nov. 6, 1989, p.44; Apr. 24, 1995, p.40; Dec. 30, 1996, p.84; Feb. 10, 1997, p.66; Mar. 23, 1998, p.47
Sports Illustrated for Kids, Feb. 1997, p.18

ADDRESS

Detroit Pistons
Two Championship Drive
Auburn Hills, MI 48326

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

http://www.nba.com/pistons

Jim Harbaugh 1963-

American Professional Football Player
Quarterback of the Indianapolis Colts

BIRTH

James Joseph Harbaugh was born on December 23, 1963, in Toledo, Ohio. His father, Jack, was a college football coach, and his mother, Jackie, was a teacher and a homemaker. Jim has an older brother, John, who became an assistant football coach at Indiana University, and a younger sister, Joani.

YOUTH

The Harbaugh family moved around a lot during Jim's early childhood, as his father changed coaching jobs frequently. He worked in various capacities at Morehead State University, Bowling Green State University, and the University of Iowa. In 1973, when Jim was about 10, Jack Harbaugh began a seven-year stint as defensive backfield coach at the University of Michigan under legendary head coach Bo Schembechler.

Jim liked hanging around the practice field as a kid, watching the Wolverines' players and pretending that he was a football star. "I would play games by myself on the sidelines," he explained. "I would play with the tackling dummies, trying to dodge and jump over them. Make it like a real game. I made like I was older in college. I was in my own little world." Schembechler, who would later become Jim's college coach, remembered him during these years as "a devil, running on the field when he shouldn't, playing with his friends. One time he did that, I screamed 'GET THAT KID OUT OF HERE . . . *NOW!*' I think he was ten years old. So, for the record, that is the youngest I ever yelled at one of my quarterbacks."

Harbaugh was always a good athlete, and he enjoyed playing a wide variety of sports as a boy. "All I cared about was playing sports," he noted. "It didn't matter if it was wrestling, running track, or playing hockey, soccer, basketball, or football. I remember wanting to play Little League so bad that I'd cry if our game got rained out." He also had a vivid imagination and would make up games to play by himself if he could not find anyone else to play with. For example, he would sometimes throw a ball against a wall for hours pretending that he was pitching in the World Series.

Unfortunately, Harbaugh's strong competitive spirit sometimes made things unpleasant for his teammates. "Winning meant everything to me. When I didn't win, I would get very depressed," he recalled. "When I was growing up, I hurt a lot of other kids' feelings. I would blame them for losing the game just because they made a mistake." On one occasion, Harbaugh's display of poor sportsmanship prompted his father to remove him from a Little League baseball game and give him a stern warning. "I was on first base and was picked off. I threw my helmet down and started yelling at the ump," he remembered. "I walked off the field and my dad came out of the stands. He grabbed me and threw me in the car and told me I'd never make it in sports. I just couldn't believe what he said. Here was a guy who had been in sports all of his life, and he was telling me that. I decided that I was going to prove to him that I could."

EDUCATION

Though Harbaugh had the potential to be a good student, he tended to work only hard enough to get by in school. "I did what I needed to do so that I could play sports," he admitted. "If it meant I needed to get A's, I got A's. If I needed to get B's, I got B's." Around the time Jim started high school, his family moved to California. He became a standout quarterback at Palo Alto High School, and he was recruited to play football at several big-name colleges upon his graduation in 1982. Jack Harbaugh had recently accepted the position of head football coach at Western Michigan University, but he did not pressure his son to come play for him. "Had he asked me to go there I would have. He never really came out and said it, but I kind of knew he wanted me to go there," Harbaugh recalled. "But when Bo [Schembechler] said he wanted me [at the University of Michigan], that did it."

Since he had been raised in Ann Arbor and had gotten to know Schembechler while his father was on his coaching staff, Harbaugh decided to attend the University of Michigan. "I used to go to all the games when I was growing up and it was kind of a dream to play at Michigan and for Bo," he remembered. "I definitely always looked up to Bo. It was more than just things he said, it was the example that he set. He was very dedicated to Michigan. His character, he just set a great example for everybody that played under him in how he acted on and off the field." Harbaugh attended the University of Michigan for five years, graduating with a bachelor's degree in communications in 1987.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

University of Michigan Wolverines

Harbaugh started out his football career at U-M. He was "red-shirted" his freshman year, which means that he practiced with the team but did not play in games. Many college sports programs red-shirt promising freshmen to give them time to adjust to college life and the higher level of competition without sacrificing one of their four years of eligibility as a player. Harbaugh joined the active roster in 1983 as the third-string quarterback, then won the starting job in 1984. He led the team to a 3-1 record that year before breaking his arm in the fifth game of the season. The injury forced him to miss the remainder of the year.

But Harbaugh came back strong in 1985, helping the Wolverines earn a 10-1-1 record and a number two national ranking. He also became the first Big Ten quarterback to lead the nation in passing efficiency that year. The team capped off a great season by beating Nebraska in the Fiesta

Bowl. During his senior year, Harbaugh led Michigan to an 11-2 record and a Big Ten Championship, and he was selected to the All-Big Ten Team for 1986. He also created a controversy when he promised the news media that the Wolverines would defeat their arch-rivals, the Ohio State Buckeyes, but his prediction came true. Unfortunately, Harbaugh's final college game was a loss in the Rose Bowl to Arizona State.

> *When Jim was about 10, he used to hang around the practice field of the University of Michigan, where his dad was an assistant coach. He liked watching the Wolverines' players and pretending that he was a football star. "I would play games by myself on the sidelines. I would play with the tackling dummies, trying to dodge and jump over them. Make it like a real game. I made like I was older in college. I was in my own little world."*

Chicago Bears

Harbaugh was selected in the first round of the 1987 National Football League (NFL) draft, with the 26th overall pick, by the Chicago Bears. At the time the call came from the Bears, however, he was home sick with the chicken pox. His mother had to apply makeup to hide the spots on his face so that he could attend a news conference announcing his selection. After learning the Bears' system as a backup quarterback, Harbaugh became the starter during the 1989 season.

During his years in Chicago, Harbaugh was known as a steady but unspectacular performer. Even though he took the Bears to the playoffs twice, he never became a favorite of either the coaching staff or the fans. In fact, Harbaugh may have been best known for an embarrassing incident that took place along the sidelines. During an important game against the Minnesota Vikings that was broadcast on *Monday Night Football* in 1992, he called an audible and threw an interception that led to a Vikings touchdown. After Harbaugh left the field, the volatile head coach of the Bears, Mike Ditka, caught him on the sidelines and yelled at him for several minutes. Unfortunately, the exchange was captured on national television for the world to see. When asked about the incident later, though, Harbaugh did not seem overly concerned. "People have been yelling at me for years, and 95 percent of the time I deserved it," he stated.

Over time, Chicago fans began to blame Harbaugh for the team's troubles. In fact, he was booed so loudly during the home opener of the 1993 season that his mother cried in the stands. "When I was playing in Chicago, that was a couple of years after they had won the Super Bowl. The team was starting to decline and people were getting older," Harbaugh explained. "People still expected the Super Bowl every year. We just didn't have a team that was good enough. I think a lot of people looked at me as kind of like the person to blame. Looking back on it, I think I got a lot of that abuse." In 1994, Harbaugh was released by the Bears' new coach, Dave Wannstedt.

Indianapolis Colts

Harbaugh was signed by the Indianapolis Colts within a week of his release, but his fortunes did not improve immediately. He started nine games for the Colts during the 1994 season, but then was benched midseason in favor of backup quarterback Don Majkowski. After the Colts failed to make the playoffs that year with an 8-8 record, Coach Ted Marchibroda made a trade during the off-season for another quarterback, Craig Erickson. When it became clear that Erickson would be handed the starting job, a frustrated Harbaugh considered retiring from football. "The thought crossed my mind a couple of times in the off-season and during training camp," he admitted. "After a long practice I was like, 'Here I am in training camp, sitting in a dorm room all by myself. Do I really want to be a backup? Do I want to stand around in practice?'"

But Erickson did not live up to the team's expectations, so Harbaugh regained the starting job early in the 1995 season. Before long, he had earned the nickname "Captain Comeback" by leading the team to three exciting, come-from-behind victories. Suddenly it seemed that the Colts — who lacked star power and were not even expected to make the playoffs — were a team of destiny. Though few of the individual team members were spectacular on their own, they came together as a group to perform far above their abilities. "We are just a ragamuffin outfit, a bunch of rejects," Harbaugh noted. "People think that we can't do it and that's ok. We just disagree with them."

The Colts made the playoffs as a wild-card team and upset the defending American Football Conference (AFC) champion San Diego Chargers in the first round. Their Cinderella story continued in the second round, when they beat the team with the best record in the NFL, the Kansas City Chiefs, to earn a berth in the AFC championship game. Only one more opponent stood between the underdog Colts and Super Bowl XXX — the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Despite the Steelers' fierce pass rush, Harbaugh played well and kept his team within striking distance throughout the game. The Colts were trailing 20-16 when they took over possession of the ball on their own 15 yard line with 1 minute, 34 seconds left in the fourth quarter. By scrambling out of trouble and executing a flawless passing attack, Harbaugh marched the Colts to the Steelers' 29 yard line. With 28 seconds left to play, he dislocated the middle finger and cut the index finger on his throwing hand, but he refused to come out of the game. The team began to rally around him, chanting "C'mon Jimmy, one more time!" when they came into the huddle between plays.

Finally, with time running out, the Colts' chances came down to one last pass play. Harbaugh would throw a "Hail Mary" into the crowded end zone, hoping that one of his teammates would manage to catch the ball and win the game. "Coming out of the huddle, all that kept going through my mind was, Please, don't let me throw the ball out of the end zone and look like a complete jerk," he remembered. But the pass was perfect. Unfortunately, it bounced through Colts receiver Aaron Bailey's hands, rolled down his body, and fell to the ground incomplete. The fairy-tale Colts fell one play short in their quest to make it to the Super Bowl.

"People said, 'What a blow that must have been.' But I was so happy to know that I'd played with a lot of heart and had the most fun I could possible have in a football game. I was just overjoyed," Harbaugh said afterward. "You can't get any closer to the Super Bowl than that. We played our hearts out and did everything we could to win." Harbaugh had done his part, completing 21 of 33 passes for 267 yards and no interceptions. In fact, he ended the year as the NFL's top-rated quarterback (at 100.7), completing 200 out of 314 attempts for 2,575 yards, with 17 touchdowns and 5 interceptions. These impressive statistics led to his selection to the 1995 Pro Bowl.

"

Harbaugh says that when he was young, "Winning meant everything to me. When I didn't win, I would get very depressed. When I was growing up, I hurt a lot of other kids' feelings. I would blame them for losing the game just because they made a mistake."

"

Success with the Colts

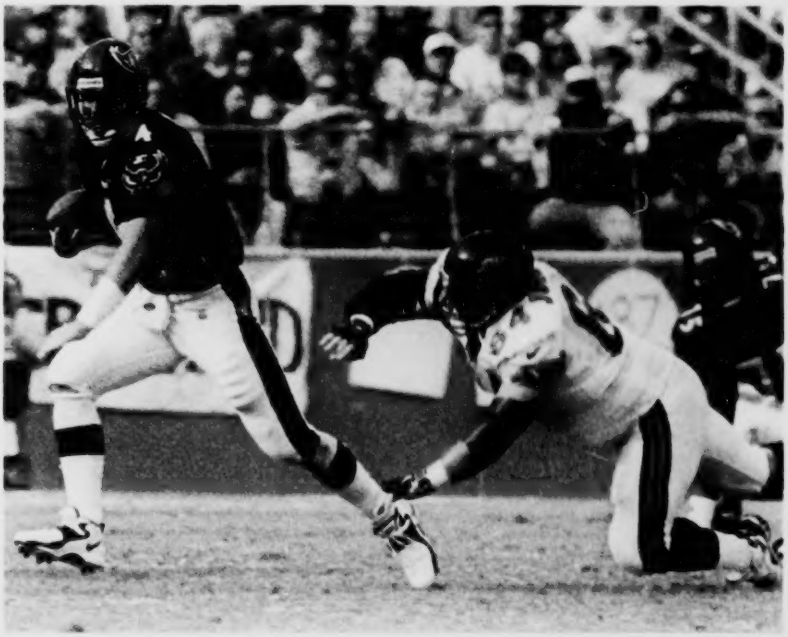
For the first time in his professional career, Harbaugh became wildly popular with hometown fans and with the media. When the Colts returned to Indianapolis, over 7,000 fans met them at the airport. In February 1996, team management showed how much they valued Harbaugh by naming him the Colts' "franchise player." Each team can designate one player as vital to their franchise in order to protect themselves from losing that player to free agency. As a result of the designation, Harbaugh's salary increased from $950,000 in 1995 to at least $4 million in 1996, since league rules require franchise players to earn an average of the top salaries at their position.

Harbaugh remained humble about his newfound success. He was unable to explain what had changed to enable him to go from a frustrated bench warmer to one of the top quarterbacks in the NFL. "I don't know. I don't have all the answers," he stated. "Most people do when a little success comes their way. They can almost chronicle how they did it. I can't. A little bit can be said for perseverance, I guess."

But friends and family members attributed part of the change to a religious awakening Harbaugh experienced in 1990. Before then he was known for his cocky attitude and inconsistent play, but he has since emerged as a calm, confident team leader. He has also become known for his practice of thanking God at the beginning of every television interview. When asked by a reporter whether he thought that God determined the outcome of football games, however, Harbaugh said no. "When I thank Him, I'll thank Him whether we won or lost," he explained. "My relationship with God has given me so much more than my professional life. I have a peace — and happiness."

Harbaugh was hampered by injuries during the 1996 season — he broke his nose, had problems with his Achilles tendon, and missed two games with ligament damage in his left knee. Yet he completed 232 of 405 passes for 2,630 yards, with 13 touchdowns and 11 interceptions. The Colts had also undergone many personnel changes during the off-season, including making former offensive coordinator Lindy Infante their new head coach. The Colts finished the regular season at 9-7 for third place in their conference, but lost in the first round of the playoffs to the Steelers, 42-14. Despite the loss, however, Harbaugh claimed that the season showed that the team could triumph over adversity. "For the team and for me personally, you have a lot of failures in life and sometimes you think about giving it up and quitting, but something in you keeps you in there trying," he stated. "You just never know how close you are to having success."

Harbaugh and the Colts looked forward to the 1997 season with great anticipation. But instead of building on the previous year's promise, Indianapolis fell apart. The Colts lost their first 10 games, in part because their offensive line was unable to give Harbaugh sufficient protection from opposing defenses. He absorbed terrific punishment every Sunday,



and by the middle of the year he was playing with an assortment of painful bumps and bruises. The season got so bad, said *Sports Illustrated*, "that the question around the National Football League was what would happen first, the Colts winning a game or Harbaugh losing a limb?" Indianapolis did finally win a game, but they ended up with a terrible 3-13 record for the season.

Baltimore Ravens

Following the 1997 season, the Colts drafted University of Tennessee quarterback Peyton Manning in the first round of the NFL draft. To make room for Manning, Indianapolis traded Harbaugh to the Baltimore Ravens, where he was reunited with coach Ted Marchibroda. "This [trade] gives me new hope and a new dream," Harbaugh said after the trade was announced. "I can already feel the competitive juices flowing." Harbaugh has also said that he hopes that he can finish his career in Baltimore.

But he got off to a rough start there. In the first half of the 1998 season opener against the Pittsburgh Steelers, Harbaugh hyper-extended his right finger. Soon after he developed tendinitis in his right elbow—his throwing arm. He started the next two games, but wasn't able to finish the half. He sat out the next four games and then came back in the second half of the Ravens' game against the Green Bay Packers. In early November Harbaugh finally played his first full game of the season. Against the Jacksonville Jaguars, he hit 27 of 34 passes for 243 yards and three touchdowns. He also had 57 yards rushing on 10 carries. Although Harbaugh was finally showing his potential, the Ravens still lost 45-19. By early December, with only four games left in the regular season, the team's record was 5-7 for 1998. But with Harbaugh healthy again, fans were hoping for improvement, and so was he. "I'm prepared to lay it on the line for these guys," Harbaugh said. "Once we get enough guys doing their jobs, then it become contagious. It's not what you say, it's what you do. Nothing gets done by talking about it."

> “
>
> *"I'm prepared to lay it on the line for these guys. Once we get enough guys doing their jobs, then it become contagious. It's not what you say, it's what you do. Nothing gets done by talking about it."*
>
> ”

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Harbaugh married his longtime girlfriend, Miah Burke, in February 1996 while in Hawaii for the Pro Bowl. They have two sons: Jay Burke, born in 1989; and James Jr., born in 1996. They reside in Baltimore during the football season and spend the rest of the year in Orlando, Florida.

Harbaugh remains close to his parents and siblings, and after he retires, he hopes to become a college football coach like his father and brother. "When I want to annoy my family, I tell them I'd be a coach, but right now I have too many skills," he joked.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Harbaugh still enjoys watching and playing a variety of sports during his spare time, especially golf and basketball. While living in Indianapolis, he was also active in charity work. In 1995 he created the Harbaugh Hill Foundation, with support from Farm Bureau Insurance, to provide scholarships, medical assistance, and other services for needy Indiana kids. The foundation also set aside nearly 200 seats in the RCA Dome for these kids to attend Colts home games. Since he has been so fortunate, Harbaugh feels an obligation to help others. "Life is an uphill climb, steeper for some than for others," he noted.

HONORS AND AWARDS

All-Big Ten Team: 1986
NFL Comeback Player of the Year (*Pro Football Weekly*): 1995
AFC Offensive Player of the Year (United Press International): 1995
NFL Pro Bowl: 1995

FURTHER READING

Books

Schembechler, Bo, and Mitch Albom. *Bo: Life, Laughs, and Lessons of a College Football Legend*, 1989
Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

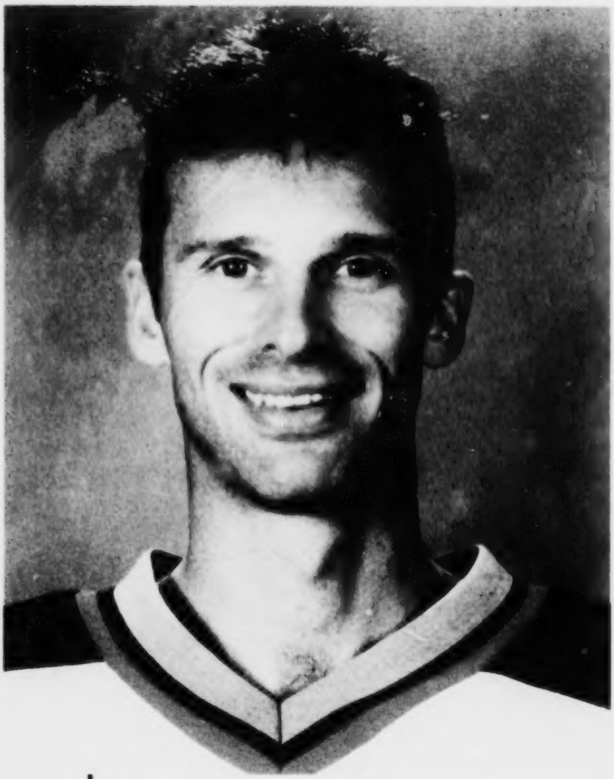
Chicago Tribune, Aug. 8, 1998, p.1(Sports)
New York Times, Dec. 31, 1995, p.S2; July 30, 1996, p.B10; Aug. 5, 1998, p.3
Sport, Oct. 1986, p.53
Sporting News, May 20, 1994, p.35; Jan. 15, 1996, p.16
Sports Illustrated, May 20, 1996, p.56; Nov. 10, 1997, p.66; Sep. 28, 1998, p.96
Sports Illustrated for Kids, Nov. 1996, p.24
Wall Street Journal, Nov. 15, 1996, p.B13
Washington Post, Feb. 9, 1998, p.C3

ADDRESS

Baltimore Ravens
11001 Owings Mills Blvd.
Owings Mills, MD 21117

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

http://www.nfl.com/ravens
http://www.nfl.com/qbclub



Dominik Hasek 1965-

Czech Professional Hockey Player with the Buffalo Sabres
Winner of a Gold Medal with the Czech Hockey Team at the 1998 Winter Olympics

BIRTH

Dominik Hasek (pronounced HA-shek) was born on January 29, 1965, in the town of Pardubice in the Eastern European country that was then known as Czechoslovakia and is now known as the Czech Republic. His father, Jan, worked in a uranium mine. Dominik has a brother, Martin, who also grew

36

up to be a professional athlete. He plays soccer for Sparta Prague, which is one of the best teams in the Czech Republic. Dominik loves to attend his brother's games when he stays in Pardubice during the hockey off-season. "I never miss any of his games, until I go to training camp," he said.

"I watched the older goalies to see what they were doing. I'd try it in all my practices. But those goalies would stay deep in the net and hope the puck would hit them. I wanted to do more. I had seen film of the National Hockey League goalies, and I wanted to make the puck bounce further away just like they did. I wanted to be an NHL goalie."

YOUTH

Even before he began to play organized hockey, Dominik Hasek—known to NHL fans as "The Dominator"—knew he was going to be a hockey player. At the age of four, he pretended he was a goalie when he played inside his family home. He defended the kitchen door against all comers, using a small hockey stick to block tennis balls that were shot at him by his maternal grandfather, Anthony Tyrl, who lived with the family. "I had a very good relationship with my grandfather," Hasek recalled fondly. "I spent every summertime and holiday with him. He loved us kids."

The fact that young Hasek was interested in sports came as no surprise to his parents. They were very involved in athletics themselves. His father played soccer when he was younger, and his mother played tennis. Jan Hasek only got to see young Dominik on weekends and holidays, because the uranium mine where he worked was more than 100 miles from Pardubice. Still, he actively encouraged his son to play hockey.

Hasek was six when he first started to play hockey on ice. He taught himself the fundamentals of the game, then moved on to a youth league team in his home town of Pardubice. "I didn't know which moves were right or wrong, so I developed my own style," he remembered. His first ice skates were actually homemade. His father simply took a pair of Dominik's shoes and screwed blades onto the bottom.

Hasek knew he wanted to play goalie right from the start. "I never tried to score. I always asked someone to try to score against me," he recalled. At first the coaches were not sure if he was ready to be a goalie. "But I was tall, and the nine-year-olds didn't have a goalie, so they put me in with them." In the nets, he had so much flexibility, and could bend in such odd ways, that his parents actually took him to a doctor to see if there was something wrong with his joints. But the doctor reassured his parents that he was just an amazingly flexible boy.

"I watched the older goalies to see what they were doing. I'd try it in all my practices. But those goalies would stay deep in the net and hope the puck would hit them. I wanted to do more. I had seen film of the National Hockey League goalies, and I wanted to make the puck bounce further away just like they did. I wanted to be an NHL goalie. My coaches just shook their heads at the way I stopped the puck," he noted. "No one ever taught me to play hockey. I never had a goalie coach when I was young. I was just learning from other people, watching them. I think it's better than to say, 'You have to do this' and 'You have to do that.' Everyone has to find his own style, whether it's hockey or anything else."

No information is available about Hasek's education, but he presumably left full-time school by age 16, when he joined a top hockey team. One source, however, claimed that he graduated from college in 1989 with a history degree.

> *"My coaches just shook their heads at the way I stopped the puck. No one ever taught me to play hockey. I never had a goalie coach when I was young. I was just learning from other people, watching them. I think it's better than to say, 'You have to do this' and 'You have to do that.' Everyone has to find his own style, whether it's hockey or anything else."*

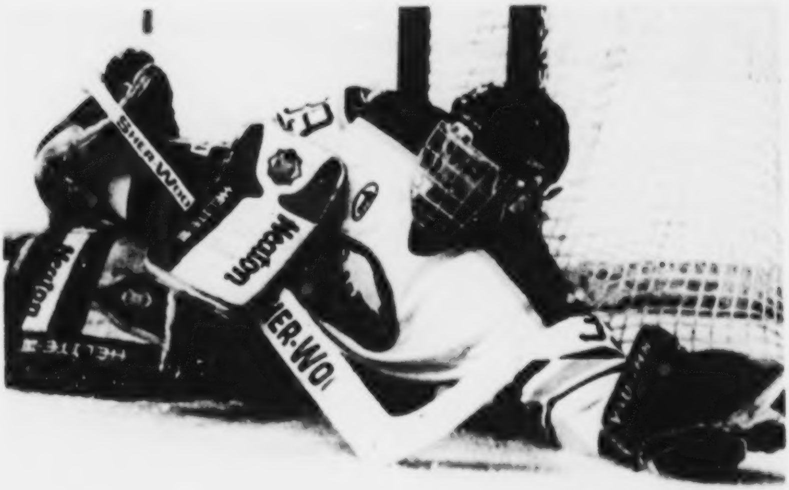
CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

At age 16, Hasek did what many young European hockey players do—he started to play for the top-level club team in his home city of Pardubice, a team called Telsa Pardubice. He was known for three things—his outstanding goaltending, his absentmindedness, and his tardiness. Once he forgot to take his goalie pads on a road trip, but he just borrowed some from the other team and then beat them 2-1. Teammate Frank Musil, who now plays in the NHL for the Edmonton Oilers, remembers how late Hasek always was: "We'd leave for a game at six o'clock in the morning, and he would never show up. We had to pack his stuff [at the rink] and pick him up at his house. Everybody knew he'd sleep in. The coach would be [angry], and Dominik would say something like, 'Well, I had the alarm on but my sister snapped it off before I woke up.' Everybody laughed at him."

He first played for Telsa in the 1981-82 season. By 1983, he had already been selected by the Chicago Blackhawks in the 10th round of the NHL draft. The American team was able to draft Hasek as a foreign player with the understanding that the Blackhawks would have the first right to sign him if he came to the United States, which then seemed unlikely. At that time, much of the world was divided up into two spheres of influence: the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies. Most Eastern European countries were part of the Soviet sphere of influence and were ruled by Communist dictatorships. These repressive regimes did not allow their citizens to emigrate, so young players could not leave for the NHL. If a player wanted to play in America or Canada, he had to defect from his home country, leaving friends and family behind.

Hasek rejected the Chicago Blackhawks' offer and continued to play in Pardubice. However, friends who knew him then insist that he remained in Czechoslovakia because he wanted to, not because he was forced to. He stayed with his team in Pardubice and became one of the best goalies in all of Europe. For five straight seasons — from 1986 to 1991 — he was named "goaltender of the year" in his home country. The first three seasons were with Pardubice, which won two national championships during that time, and the last two were with a team called Dukla Jihlava, which he joined in the 1989-90 season. In three of the seasons that he was goalie of the year, he was also the overall player of the year in Czechoslovakia.

Hasek finally decided to leave Czechoslovakia and join the NHL in 1990, when two things made his decision easier. First, in the 1989-90 season, he was required to serve in the Czech armed forces, where he played goalie for the army hockey team. But he angered his coaches in a game against his old team, Pardubice. Hasek left the ice after only 20 seconds had elapsed, refusing to be the goalie that beat his former teammates. He still had many friends on the Pardubice team, and if they lost to the army team, there was a good chance they would be dropped down one level in the Czech hockey system. To compare it to the U.S. system, Pardubice would drop from the NHL to one of hockey's minor leagues. Thus, the following year, when Hasek's stint in the army was done and he went back to Pardubice, he would be a minor-league goaltender. Despite the fact that he knew he would get in trouble, Hasek could not make himself



play against his friends. "I didn't want to hurt myself, my family, and my future," he stated. Although he was punished for his actions and made to do two weeks of harsh military drills, he still stands by his decision.

The second thing that made it easier for Hasek to leave for the NHL were the historic events that took place in Czechoslovakia in November 1989. The late 1980s and early 1990s marked the collapse of the Soviet Union and the disintegration of its sphere of influence. Many Eastern European countries that had been effectively controlled by the Soviet Union were becoming independent. Their Communist governments were falling all across Eastern Europe, as people chose freedom and democracy. Czechoslovakia's turn came on November 17, 1989. That night, the country was swept by the Velvet Revolution, so named because there was no violence or bloodshed. The Velvet Revolution led to the collapse of Czechoslovakia's Communist government. Hasek and four friends from the army defied orders and drove to the capital city of Prague to watch events unfold. "A revolution doesn't happen too many times in your life," he noted. "I wanted to see a revolution."

Hasek and his friends headed for the main city square in Prague. There, he saw a sight he will never forget. "There were like 100,000 people," he remembered. "You could hardly walk. There were big signs: LONG LIVE THE REVOLUTION and DOWN WITH COMMUNISM. We spent an afternoon just watching what was going on. It was very dangerous. We were not supposed to leave the town we were in — big trouble if we were caught. But it was a thrill to be with the people as this was happening." When the revolution was over, the country established a new government; it later separated into two independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

> “
>
> *Here, former teammate Frank Musil, who now plays in the NHL for the Edmonton Oilers, remembers how late Hasek was when he was young. "We'd leave for a game at six o'clock in the morning, and he would never show up. We had to pack his stuff [at the rink] and pick him up at his house. Everybody knew he'd sleep in. The coach would be [angry], and Dominik would say something like, 'Well, I had the alarm on but my sister snapped it off before I woke up.' Everybody laughed at him."*
>
> ”

North America and the NHL

As a goalie in the Czech Republic, Hasek gained more and more international attention because of his outstanding play. In 1990, he decided that it was finally time to make the jump to the NHL. Because the Chicago Blackhawks had drafted him in 1983, they still held the rights to sign him to a professional contract, which the team did. In his first two seasons in North America, however, Hasek saw little playing time in the NHL. The Blackhawks already had All-Star goaltender Ed Belfour guarding the nets, so there were not many opportunities for a new young goalie to play. During the 1990-91 season, he appeared in only five games for Chicago, spending the rest of the time with the Indianapolis Ice minor league team in the International Hockey League.

The next season, things were a little better. He still played 20 games for the Ice, but he also spent more time with the Blackhawks, starting 20 games. He turned in many excellent performances, winning ten of those games with only four losses and one tie. He also posted a solid 2.60 goals against average (GAA) and earned the starting goalie spot on the NHL All-Rookie Team.

Fans seeing Hasek play for the first time during those two seasons did not quite know what to think of his unusual goaltending style. He reaches, stretches, and flops to stop a puck in any way he can. If he is laying on the ice, he is likely to roll to the other side of the net instead of standing up to move over—he says that rolling is much quicker. He has been known to drop his stick in order to grab the puck and cover it, a move that not many other goaltenders can get away with. He knows the style is unusual, but it gets results. "People say I flop around on the ice like some kind of fish. I say, 'Who cares, as long as I stop the puck?'" Years later, Lindy Ruff, his current coach on the Buffalo Sabres, would describe Hasek's style like this: "He's almost redefined goaltending. You see a lot of younger goaltenders emulating his style. Some have said it's not real conventional, but there's a method to his madness. You see him in practice, he rehearses each move."

Despite the All-Rookie honor, Hasek was getting frustrated with his lack of playing time. Belfour was about the same age, so there was no real chance of Hasek becoming Chicago's first-string goaltender. He got so desperate that he thought about going back to his homeland, and at one point he even lied to Blackhawks' Coach Mike Keenan. "I called Mike Keenan and told him I wasn't good enough to play in the NHL," he recalled. "I lied to him. I told him; 'I'm bad. I'm old. Let me go back to Europe to play.' But he wouldn't let me go."

Keenan was not fooled by Hasek. "I scouted him in Europe and I knew how good he was," Keenan said. But while the coach knew Hasek was good enough to play every day in the NHL, he was not ready to bench Belfour. In the end, Keenan was forced to make a move because the NHL was about to add two new teams to the league. The new teams got to fill their rosters by selecting certain players from the existing teams in the league, and Keenan knew that one of the two teams was certain to pick Hasek in the player draft. If that happened, the Blackhawks would get nothing in return for one of the best young goalies in the world. To prevent that from happening, the Hawks traded Belfour to the Buffalo Sabres.

Stardom in Buffalo

With Belfour's departure, Hasek finally got what he wanted—a chance to play every day. Or so he thought. At the start of the season, he split time in the nets with Darren Puppa. However, midway through the season, the Sabres traded for Grant Fuhr, who is considered one of the best goalies. Hasek could not believe what had happened. "I was about to give up," he admitted. "[Fuhr] had been on five Stanley Cup champions. I had been on none. I didn't think I'd ever be a No. 1 goalie in the NHL."

Hasek did get to play in 28 games that season, posting an 11-10-4 record with a 3.15 GAA. When the 1993-94 season opened, he was still the

Hasek and the Olympic champion Czech team, 1998

number two goalie. Then Fuhr got injured early in the season, opening the door for Hasek. He played so well that Fuhr never got his starting job back, even after his injury healed. Hasek showed that the more he played, the better he got. He posted 30 wins and seven shutouts, setting Buffalo team records. With a 1.95 GAA, he was the first Buffalo goalie to post a GAA below 2.00 in 20 years.

Hasek was richly rewarded for his accomplishments that season. Together, he and Fuhr won the Jennings Trophy for lowest team GAA. On his own, he won his first Vezina Trophy, the award that goes to the NHL's top goalie every season. He was named to the First Team NHL All-Star team, and was also voted MVP of the Sabres and most popular player by his teammates. Fuhr knew his days in Buffalo were numbered: "It wasn't fun sitting on the bench but it was fun watching Dominik stone [stop] every opponent he faced. Most people would say that Ron Hextall is the most fiery competitor they've ever seen in goal, but I would disagree. I think it's Dominik Hasek."

The 1994-95 season brought more of the same. Hasek again posted dazzling numbers and won his second straight Vezina Trophy and a second trip to the NHL All-Star game as the starting goalie for the Eastern

Conference. He tied for the league lead in GAA and shutouts and finished third in the voting for the Hart Trophy, which goes to the league's most valuable player.

Hasek was on top of his game, but there was one problem — the Sabres were not a very good team. They lost about as many games as they won and rarely advanced beyond the first round of the playoffs. John Muckler, then general manager of the Sabres, jokingly blamed the team's problems on Hasek. "The problem is, we can't put the puck in the net, and it's all Dominik Hasek's fault," he said with a laugh. "Our guys can't beat him in practice, so they're losing confidence. I've thought a lot about giving him a day off to encourage our scoring."

After a disappointing 1995-96 season that saw his GAA soar to 2.83 while he and the Sabres finished with a losing record, Hasek bounced back to have two of the greatest seasons ever by a goaltender. In 1996-97, he led the team to a 37-19-10 season and won his third Vezina Trophy as the league's top goalie. He also became the first goaltender to win the Hart Trophy since the legendary Jacques Plante in 1962. More importantly, his personal success finally translated into success for his team, as the Sabres came out of nowhere to win the Northeast Division. Everyone in hockey was amazed, because the Sabres were picked to be one of the worst teams in hockey that season. With Hasek, they were one of the best. Hopes were high for the playoffs, but disaster struck the team early on, and Hasek found himself in the middle of a large controversy.

A Controversial Outburst

In the Sabres' first-round playoff series against the Ottawa Senators, Hasek sprained his knee in the third game of the series. It appeared to many people, including his teammates and the media, that he was not badly hurt and would probably be able to play in the next game. However, Hasek claimed that he was more seriously injured than it appeared and that he would miss the rest of the series. When Buffalo newspaper columnist Jim Kelley wrote that he wondered if the pressure was getting to Hasek and causing him to sit out even though he was healthy, Hasek reacted strongly.

"I was very, very hurt," Hasek said. "When I first read the article, I couldn't eat, I couldn't even sleep well." The day of the fourth game of the series, he reacted even more strongly. When he ran into Kelley at the arena, Hasek confronted the writer and demanded an apology. Hasek yelled and cursed at Kelley, called him a "liar" and "the worst person in the world." Hasek then grabbed him around the collar and ripped his shirt before some of his teammates were able to pull him off.

With backup Steve Shields in goal, the Sabres recovered from the incident, defeated the Senators, and moved on in the playoffs. But many observers were upset about Hasek's behavior, and he soon received a penalty from the NHL. According to league commissioner Gary Bettman, "Such contact between any NHL personnel—coaches players, league officials, or team executives—and media personnel will not be tolerated. We want a clear message sent to the media who cover our games that they have a safe environment in which to work." The NHL suspended Hasek for the first three games of the Sabres' second-round series against the Philadelphia Flyers. During that series, the Sabres could not seem to overcome the blow of losing Hasek. Playing without much enthusiasm, the team lost to the Flyers in five games, a disappointing end to a promising season.

> "
>
> *Lindy Ruff, his current coach on the Buffalo Sabres, described Hasek's style like this: "He's almost redefined goaltending. You see a lot of younger goaltenders emulating his style. Some have said it's not real conventional, but there's a method to his madness. You see him in practice, he rehearses each move."*
>
> "

More controversy followed Hasek after the season. He felt betrayed by head coach Ted Nolan and said so publicly. He complained about Nolan's style, and especially the way he handled European players. The rest of his teammates did not share his opinion—they liked Nolan, and he had just been named Coach of the Year for the 1996-97 season. In a stunning turn of events, the Sabres' management, fearing they would lose Hasek, sided with him. They essentially fired Nolan by making him a very poor contract offer that he immediately turned down. Buffalo fans and many of his teammates were enraged when Nolan resigned. Team leader Matthew Barnaby actually threatened to smash into Hasek at practice in the preseason.

When the 1997-98 season opened, Hasek was no longer a favorite in Buffalo. He was actually booed at the start of the season by the Buffalo fans because of the Nolan incident. The booing only got worse when Hasek got off to a terrible start in the first two months of the season, allowing more than 3.3 goals per game in the Sabres' first 20 games. Then

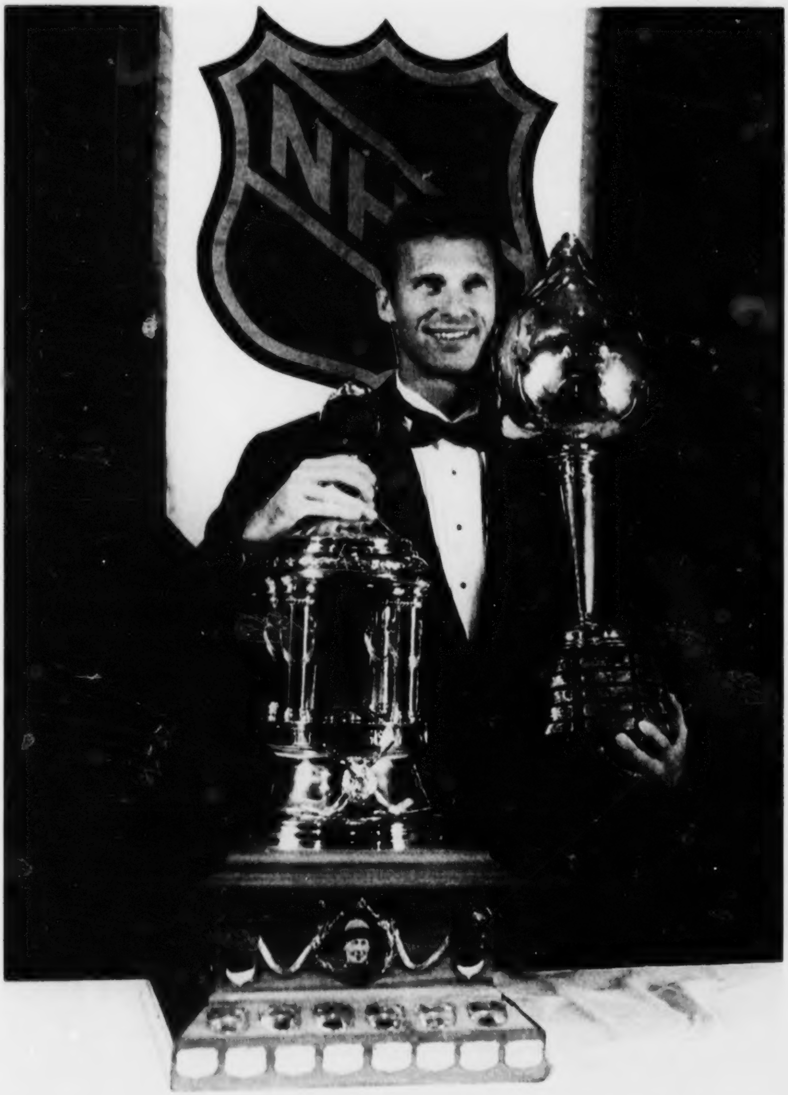
Hasek got back to his All-Star form and started piling up the wins again. Hasek says the boos did not really bother him anyway: "I'm excited after a win, of course, but it doesn't really change me. I know if I lose and play terribly, people will boo me." Muckler, who was also let go as general manager after the 1996-97 season, said the criticism was not justified: "Dominik is a character person. He's one of the best competitors I've ever been around. The criticism was totally unfair."

Olympic Gold Medal

For Hasek, and for many other NHL players, the 1997-98 hockey season was interrupted for the Olympics. In 1998, for the first time ever, NHL players were allowed to participate in the Winter Olympics. Before that, only amateur hockey players were allowed to represent their countries. Once the decision was made to admit professionals, everyone automatically assumed that the U.S. and Canadian teams would be playing for the gold medal, with the Swedish and Russian teams possibly competing for the top spot as well. All four countries had many players in the NHL, which is the top hockey league in the world. The Czech Republic had several players there also, but not as many overall and not as many top-level stars. What the Czech Olympic Team did have, however, was the Dominator in goal.

Taking time out in the middle of the 1998 season, Hasek started the Olympics with a 3-0 shutout of Finland, facing only 17 shots. Next, the Czechs took care of the inexperienced team from Kazakhstan, downing them 8-2. In the third game, which was the last game of the preliminary round, Hasek and his teammates lost to Russia, 2-1. But the loss only seemed to make the Czechs play harder. They advanced to the medal round, where they faced the powerful but underachieving team from the United States. It was no contest. Hasek stopped 29 of 30 shots in leading his team to a 4-1 victory.

Next up was the Canadian team, led by such superstars as Patrick Roy, Wayne Gretzky, and Eric Lindros. It was expected to be a great game, and it lived up to its billing. In fact, a writer for *Sports Illustrated* magazine later called the contest "one of the ten best games ever played." Through three periods the teams battled, with the action flowing back and forth. Both goalies — Hasek and Roy — made one great save after another. The teams were tied at the end of regulation, so a 10-minute overtime period followed, in which the first team to score a goal in overtime would win. Again, the goalies were too good, and the score still remained tied.



Hasek with the Vezina and Hart trophies, 1998

Under Olympic rules, a five-man shootout would decide the game. Each team selected five players to take a clear, or breakaway, shot at the opposing team's goaltender. Canadian Coach Marc Crawford selected a who's who of professional hockey—Theoren Fleury, Ray Borque, Joe Nieuwendyk, Eric Lindros, and Brendan Shanahan. None of these stars could get a puck past the unbeatable Hasek, but it was the save on Lindros that left onlookers speechless. As Lindros skated in, he appeared to have Hasek beaten cleanly. Hasek went down to the ice early to stop a possible low shot, and Lindros quickly fired the puck high. Somehow, just as the puck was about to go into the net, Hasek, who was laying on his side, threw up his glove hand and got just enough of the puck to direct it wide and off the post that holds the goal net in place. Roy was almost as good, but not quite. The very first Czech shooter, Robert Reichel, had beaten the goalie of the Colorado Avalanche, and the goal held up, giving his team a stunning 2-1 victory. As Crawford said afterwards, "History will say this was a great hockey game. . . . It will go down as a classic."

After the dramatic win over the Canadians, Hasek and company had one more win to go to claim the gold medal. They would have to defeat their old rivals from Russia to win it all. At that point, everyone was firmly convinced that Hasek would find a way to beat the powerful Russian team, and he did. The game was a defensive battle all the way, but Hasek stopped all 20 shots he faced and led his team to a 1-0 victory, thanks to a goal by Petr Svoboda.

The gold medal brought together the entire Czech nation in celebration. With the country still recovering from the effects of the former Communist government, the medal was an important step in rebuilding national pride. Hasek is well aware of the impact the victory had on the people of his homeland. "You have no idea how these people felt during the Olympics and in winning the gold," he said after the Games. "It's not like we are in Russia, but there are still problems. In this difficult time, all of a sudden came the Olympics and something to celebrate." After the Winter Games were over, more than 150,000 people showed up for a rally in Prague in the historic Old Town Square. "Dominik is the national hero," said Frank Musil, a boyhood teammate of Hasek's who now plays for the Edmonton Oilers in the NHL. "He's the statue, the symbol of the Republic."

Back to the NHL

Returning to the NHL, Hasek turned in his usual great numbers. During the 1997-98 season he led the league in shutouts with 13, which was just short of the league record, and finished with a 33-23-13 record with a 2.09 GAA. And, unlike previous years, the Sabres moved deep into the postseason playoffs, knocking off the heavily favored Philadelphia Flyers and advancing to the Eastern Conference finals for the first time since 1980. There, the Hasek magic finally wore out. The Sabres were defeated by the Washington Capitals, who later lost in the Stanley Cup finals to the Detroit Red Wings. At the end of the season, Hasek was rewarded with the richest contract ever for a goaltender. He signed a deal with the Sabres that will reportedly pay him $7 million per season for the next four years.

As the 1998-99 season began, Hasek was considered the best goaltender in the world. "It's pretty memorable to play with a guy like that," said teammate Curtis Brown. "He might be the best ever." Some of the top scorers in hockey agree with Brown. Peter Bondra, who scored 52 goals for the Washington Capitals in 1997-98, noted that "Dominik has no weakness. He's the best goalie in the world at stopping breakaways. He covers the net so well that he doesn't give you anything to shoot at." Even higher praise came from Wayne Gretzky, the best scorer in the history of hockey: "He doesn't have a weakness, and you don't know what he's going to do. There's no book on him. You can usually look at a goalie and say you can go here or there. You can't say that with Dominik." Hasek has even been called "the Wayne Gretzky of goaltenders" by Muckler. "He's creative, he anticipates, and he knows exactly what's going on," Muckler continued. "I bet he doesn't hear a sound when he's playing. That's how hard he concentrates."

"

> ***For Hasek, there is still one thing missing in his trophy case: a Stanley Cup championship ring. "Winning the Cup would make me complete. The individual awards are nice, but all the great goalies have won the Stanley Cup. That is my goal too."***

"

Despite all the praise and financial rewards he has earned, Hasek knows there is one thing missing in his trophy case: a Stanley Cup championship ring, which is the final reward for all great goaltenders. Reaching the conference finals only made Hasek want the championship ring even more than he had in the past. "Winning the Cup would make me complete," he stated. "The individual awards are nice, but all the great goalies have won the Stanley Cup. That is my goal too."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Hasek and his wife Alena have an eight-year-old son named Michael and a four-year-old daughter named Dominika. He is a devoted family man who is almost always late to appointments because he wants to spend every minute he can with his children. The family stays in East Amherst, New York, during the NHL season and returns to Pardubice during the off-season.

Hasek admits that life in Pardubice has changed since he won the Olympic gold medal: "This [1998] was the hardest summer of my life. I couldn't go anywhere, my family couldn't go anywhere. Everywhere I went, there were mobs of people. It got so I couldn't even take a bit of meat—someone would stop me and ask for an autograph or something. It's nice that people feel this way, but it's tough on the family."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

When he is not out on the ice, Hasek enjoys watching football and playing soccer, squash, tennis, and in-line hockey. He also likes to play chess, especially against his computer. He is extremely competitive in everything he does, according to his friends. As Buffalo teammate Derek Plante tells it, "I played tennis with him and he kicked my butt. He kicks our butt in backgammon. He beats everyone in backgammon. And he's very good at cards."

Hasek—who is fluent in Czech, Russian, and English—also has a soft spot for children. He often plays with the neighborhood children in his American hometown of East Amherst, New York, and in 1997 he approached the Boys and Girls Clubs of Buffalo about launching a hockey program for kids. The program was a huge success. He still devotes time and money to the club, and the kids love him. "One time, he got there just as a busload of kids arrived," recalls Warren Gelman, one of the directors of the clubs. "He ran outside and as each kid got off the bus, he shook their hands. I had tears in my eyes."

HONORS AND AWARDS

NHL All-Rookie Team: 1991-92
NHL First-Team All-Star: 1993-94, 1994-95, 1996-97, 1997-98
Goaltender of the Year (*Hockey News*): 1993-94, 1994-95, 1996-97, 1997-98
Vezina Trophy (Best NHL Goaltender): 1993-94, 1994-95, 1996-97, 1997-98
NHL All Star Game: 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98

Hart Trophy (National Hockey League Most Valuable Player): 1996-97, 1997-98

Lester B. Pearson Award (Best NHL Player, as voted by other players): 1996-97, 1997-98

NHL Player of the Year (*Hockey News* and *Sporting News*): 1996-97, 1997-98

FURTHER READING

Books

Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

Buffalo News, Oct. 1, 1997, p.S3
Current Biography, May 1998
Los Angeles Times, Apr. 1, 1998, p.C3
New York Times, Feb. 23, 1998, p.C1; Mar. 2, 1998, p.C1; May 22, 1998, p.C1; June 26, 1998, p.C4
Sport, Mar. 1998, p.82
Sporting News, Nov. 6, 1995, p.26; May 26, 1997, p.55; Sep. 15, 1997, p.59; Mar. 2, 1998, p.19; Apr. 27, 1998, p.12
Sports Illustrated, May 5, 1997, p.42; July 14, 1997, p.19; Nov. 24, 1997, p.21; Jan. 12, 1998, p.68; Aug. 10, 1998, p.46
USA Today, Mar. 25, 1997, p.C1
Washington Post, May 21, 1998, p.E1

ADDRESS

Buffalo Sabres
Marine Midland Arena
1 Seymour H. Knox III Plaza
Buffalo, NY 14203

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

http://www.nhl.com
http://www.sabres.com

Michelle Kwan 1980-

American Figure Skater
Winner of Two Gold Medals in the World Championships
Winner of a Silver Medal in the 1998 Winter Olympics

BIRTH

Michelle Kwan was born on July 7, 1980, in Torrance, California. Her parents are Danny and Estella Kwan, both of whom immigrated to the United States in the early 1970s. Her father grew up in poverty in China, where Estella was his childhood sweetheart. In 1971 he immigrated to the United States, where he saved enough money to buy a Chinese restaurant in

Torrance. He quickly brought his parents to America to help him manage the restaurant and took a second job at Pacific Bell. In 1974 he returned to Hong Kong to marry Estella and bring her back to the United States, where they started a family. Michelle is the youngest of their three children. Her brother Ron is four years older, and her sister Karen is two years older.

YOUTH

Danny and Estella Kwan worked very hard to provide for their children, and they raised them in a loving household. Michelle's relationship with both of her parents has always been very good. "I live by my parents' wisdom," Kwan once said. "I think the reason a lot of kids don't believe what their parents tell them is that they don't believe that bad things can happen to them. They don't realize that bad things haven't happened to them *because* their parents have taken care of them."

Kwan's interest in ice skating began even before she entered the first grade. One day, she and her sister went to see her brother play in an ice hockey game. Both girls were fascinated by the action out on the ice, and when they heard that the rink offered ice skating, they begged for an opportunity to try it. "I talked my parents' heads off about skating," Kwan remembers. "I cried that it wasn't fair that I was being left out of the fun just because I was only five years old. Finally they couldn't take it anymore, I guess, and gave in."

> “
>
> ***Kwan recalls that when she was in first grade, "I talked my parents' heads off about skating. I cried that it wasn't fair that I was being left out of the fun just because I was only five years old. Finally they couldn't take it anymore, I guess, and gave in."***
>
> ”

Both Michelle and Karen signed up for lessons, and over the next few weeks they discovered that they had an instinct for skating that most of the other kids simply did not possess. "After a couple of months of group lessons, I felt completely comfortable on my skates," Kwan says. "I remember during that first year being the smallest one on the ice and racing around offering Nerds candy to everyone." After six months of group lessons, instructors at the rink recommended that the Kwan sisters begin taking private lessons.

Danny and Estella Kwan knew that private lessons would be expensive, but they were reluctant to say no. After all, it was obvious that both of their daughters were very talented skaters. And even more importantly, the Kwans could see the happiness that skating brought to both of the girls. After discussing the issue, the Kwans decided to pay for the lessons, even though they would have to make sacrifices in other areas of their lives.

Over the next few years Michelle and Karen took private lessons at the rink in Torrance and competed in local tournaments for junior skaters. Their performances were so good that they quickly moved up through ever-higher levels of competition. As the number of events in which they participated increased, so too did their expenses. In addition to paying for lessons, the Kwans also had to buy their daughters expensive skating costumes and pay the steep hotel and transportation costs associated with attending events. "We were constantly asking ourselves, Are we really happy?" Kwan recalls. "Is this what we really want to do? The more we skated, the more the answers to those questions were YES and YES. Of course, this meant that we couldn't do some of the things other kids were doing. We didn't have the extra time or the money. We used to save our change in an empty water-cooler bottle—the Kwan family piggy bank—and Mom would use that money for groceries and other necessary stuff. . . . Karen and I had to make some sacrifices, too. We wore hand-me-down clothes that three of our cousins had worn before we got them; we wore used skates and homemade costumes; we shared each other's skating tights."

At one point the ice skating expenses became so great that Danny Kwan offered his daughters $50 a day for every day they didn't skate. He had calculated that if they accepted, making the payments would actually save him money. But neither Michelle nor Karen took him up on his offer, and eventually their parents realized that both girls were so devoted to their sport that they would be crushed if they were forced to quit skating. Still, Kwan remembers that "Mom and Dad couldn't work any harder than they already were. Something had to change if we were going to be able to keep skating at this pace." Rather than force their daughters to leave skating, the Kwans decided to sell their home and move into a house owned by Michelle's grandparents in Torrance.

A Year of Change

In 1992, when she was 11, Michelle Kwan's world changed dramatically. Out on the ice she continued to show amazing ability. She won the gold

medal at the Southwest Pacific Regionals, and earned a bronze medal at the Pacific Coast Sectionals. The latter performance qualified her to skate in the upcoming Junior National Championships. "I was skating really well, but it all happened so fast that we could hardly believe it," Kwan said. "I wasn't ready for a national competition! We hadn't been able to afford a coach for nine months. In those days we didn't have any money at all."

Luckily, a number of family friends provided support to the Kwans, and Michelle's performances caught the attention of Frank Carroll, one of the finest ice skating coaches in the world. After auditioning for Carroll, both Michelle and Karen were accepted as his students. A few weeks later the Kwan sisters learned that they had been given scholarships to attend the Ice Castle International Skating Center in Lake Arrowhead, California. "We would live at Ice Castle all year long," said Kwan. "We'd eat there, go to school there, and skate there *seven days a week*. It was a dream come true for Karen and me." Within a few days of her arrival, Michelle fell in love with the enormous Ice Castle campus. "It's all set among giant cedar and pine trees, and tucked into the mountains 5,100 feet above sea level," she said. "In the winter the branches sag from the weight of the snow. In the spring and summer, when the flowers are in bloom and the fish are jumping, it seems like the most beautiful place on earth. It's very quiet, so it's perfect for serious work. . . . And serious dreaming."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

In the weeks following her arrival at Ice Castle, Michelle trained hard for the fast-approaching 1992 Junior Nationals. At the competition she fell during her program and could only manage a ninth-place finish. Kwan was disappointed with her performance, but it did not have any effect on her growing confidence in her abilities. In fact, a short time after the Junior Nationals, she secretly applied to take a test that would move her up into the senior ranks, where she would be competing with the finest figure skaters in the world. She passed the test, but when she told her coach about it, he was furious. "I was flabbergasted that this 11-year-old would go ahead without my blessing," said Carroll. "And she wasn't exactly apologetic. She said she wanted to challenge herself against the best. What was I going to do, stand her in the corner for a month? I told her, 'Believe me, little girl, we have our work cut out for us.'"

Over the next several months, Kwan's life revolved around skating and school. When she was not eating or sleeping, she could usually be found studying or working on new skating routines at the Ice Castle rink. Carroll knew that his young student was a potential superstar, but he also knew that Kwan would be facing world champions and Olympic medal winners in upcoming events. If she was not prepared to perform, she would quickly be dismissed by the professional judges. But Kwan was determined to show that she belonged in the senior ranks. "Maybe the biggest lesson I've learned from my parents is that *regret* is a terrible word," she later said. "It's the number-one thing to avoid in life. When you have an opportunity, you have to take it. You can't let yourself be lazy or afraid, or else you'll end up looking back, saying, 'If only I had worked harder, I could have made it.'"

> *"People wondered what would happen to me when my body started changing. A lot of people worried that my career would crash. . . . Luckily I don't pay much attention to what 'most people' say. The people I listen to carefully are my family, my coach, my manager, my choreographer, my close friends, and other skaters I admire. Most of all, I listen to my heart. It's hard enough just to grow up — without listening to what the whole world is saying about you."*

Guided by Carroll's knowledgeable coaching, Kwan skated to a surprising sixth-place showing in the 1993 United States nationals. Her performance immediately caught the attention of the rest of the skating world. Kwan was very young and very small, but observers could tell that she skated with an effortless grace and beauty that few other skaters of any age could match.

Developing into a Champion

In 1994 Kwan's career took a bizarre turn. Early that year, on the eve of the 1994 National Figure Skating Championships, skater Nancy Kerrigan was savagely assaulted as she came off the ice after a practice session. Kerrigan, who was favored to win the event and compete for a gold medal at the Winter Olympics later that year, was struck on the knee by an unknown attacker. With Kerrigan in the hospital, skater Tonya Harding went on to win the event. But as detectives investigated the attack they discovered that Harding's ex-husband and her bodyguard had planned and carried out the assault so that Harding would have a better chance of winning the event and qualifying for the Olympics. Harding denied involvement in the plot, but as the Winter Olympics approached, it was unclear whether she would be allowed to skate or whether Kerrigan would be sufficiently recovered to be able to compete.

As the investigation continued, the U.S. Olympic Committee decided to send Kwan to the Olympic Games in Lillehammer, Norway, as an alternate in case the investigation determined that Harding was involved or in case Kerrigan's knee prevented her from competing. As it turned out, both Kerrigan and Harding performed, and Kwan never got a chance to skate at Lillehammer. Kerrigan won a silver medal, but Harding's program was less successful, and after the Olympics she was banned from the U.S. Figure Skating Association for her involvement in the attack on Kerrigan. Kwan, meanwhile, returned home with a renewed determination to earn a spot on the Olympic team for the 1998 Winter Games.

In 1995 Kwan finished fourth at the world championships, even though she skated superbly. After the event was over, Coach Carroll realized that he needed to make some changes in the way that he presented his young star to the judges. "I'd put her in a very simple dress because I wanted her to look fresh and young, and the judges didn't buy it," said Carroll. "They didn't want a fresh young girl. They wanted the ladies' champion of the world. They wanted sophistication and emotion and drama."

Over the next few months, Kwan began to skate in more glamorous costumes. In addition, she and Carroll selected music that would allow her to skate in a more dramatic and passionate way. The changes paid off, as Kwan skated to victories in four major events during the 1995-96 season: the 1995 Skate America, the 1995 Skate Canada, the 1995 Nations Cup, and the 1996 National Senior Championship. Her win in the National Championship established her as America's best female figure skater and made her one of the favorites to win the upcoming World Championships in Edmonton, Alberta.

As the 1996 World Championship competition unfolded, however, it looked like Kwan might fall short in her bid for the title. In major figure skating events, each skater competes in a "short" and "long" program. The technical (or short) program is two minutes and thirty seconds long. The freeskate (or long) program is four minutes long, and it is regarded as the most important of the two because of its greater emphasis on artistic interpretation. Kwan had fallen behind China's Lu Chen after the short program, and she watched anxiously as Lu Chen executed her long program. The Chinese skater performed well, but as Carroll studied the scores she received, he thought that Kwan still had a chance to take first place. "I had about two seconds to say something intelligent and meaningful before she had to go out and skate," Carroll recalls. "So I told her [that Lu Chen's marks] were fabulous marks, but the judges had left room for her to win." Kwan looked up at him and said, "You're right." Carroll says that "I knew right then she was going to win." Sure enough, Kwan edged past Lu Chen for the gold medal by offering a fabulous performance that featured a terrific blend of technical brilliance and joyful skating.

Kwan's come-from-behind victory in the 1996 World Championships confirmed her place as the world's best female figure skater. Praise for the skater's exuberant spirit and lovely skating manner poured forth from fans, coaches, and fellow skaters alike. "She has a unique style," said one coach. "It's ethereal and feminine. She seems to float over the ice."

> *"Usually I'm so excited to be skating that I don't have to remind myself to have fun. But lately I'd felt the pressures of the sport more sharply. Just think about it: You work all year on your program, until you can do it in your sleep. You practice each jump thousands of times. And then it all comes down to four minutes on the ice! Your skating life can forever be changed by what happens during those four minutes."*

A Struggle with Confidence

Kwan's dream of being the best figure skater in the world had come true. But within months of winning the world championship title, she could tell that people were not sure how long she would be able to stay on top. "People wondered what would happen to me when my body started changing," she remembers. "A lot of people worried that my career would crash. . . . Luckily I don't pay much attention to what 'most people' say. The people I listen to carefully are my family, my coach, my manager, my choreographer, my close friends, and other skaters I admire. Most of all, I listen to my heart. It's hard enough just to grow up— without listening to what the whole world is saying about you."

Kwan admits, however, that her life became very confusing. "When I became world champion in 1996, everything started happening so fast that I almost couldn't appreciate how lucky and happy I was. I wished then that I could take a picture of my life so I could look at it at the same time that I was living it." She continued to put together magnificent performances, winning gold at the 1996 Continents Cup, the 1996 Skate America, and the 1996 Trophee Lalique. But by early 1997 the constant pressure to be the best was getting to her. "I was thinking of the negatives," she admits. "What if this happens? What if I don't win? A lot of things were going through my mind that shouldn't have been."

Kwan after winning the Olympic Silver Medal

At the 1997 National Figure Skating Championships in Nashville, Kwan finished second to a young phenomenon named Tara Lipinski. Kwan had skated well, but she could tell that something was missing. "I was confused and mad at myself, and so disappointed," she later admitted. "Usually I'm so excited to be skating that I don't have to remind myself to have fun. But lately I'd felt the pressures of the sport more sharply. Just think about it: You work all year on your program, until you can do it in your sleep. You practice each jump thousands of times. And then it all comes down to four minutes on the ice! Your skating life can forever be changed by what happens during those four minutes."

Kwan's coach agreed that the skater suffered through a crisis of confidence in early 1997. "She was not thinking about going out to win, but not to lose," said Carroll. "I think she was skating frightened and not aggressively." In addition, Carroll thought that Kwan's maturing body complicated matters: "Before last year, she had a kid's body. Now she has a woman's body. I think there were a lot of changes she was not in touch with."

Kwan's slump looked like it was going to continue at the 1997 World Championships in Lausanne, Switzerland. After falling a couple of time during her short program, she skated off the ice in tears. But as she prepared for her long program, "a couple of *really* terrible things happened that made my problems seem minuscule," Kwan recalls. First, she learned that famous coach Carlo Fassi, who had coached Peggy Fleming and Dorothy Hamill, had died. Then she learned that famous skater Scott Hamilton had been diagnosed with cancer. "I was forced to re-evaluate

Kwan at the U.S. Pro Figure Skating Classic, October 1998

my reason and drive for living so much of my life on the ice," Kwan says. "What I discovered is that whether I win or lose isn't an important issue. Skating my best and having fun doing it is the most important issue. Once I remembered this, I felt like a champion again." Two days later she gave her best performance of the year in the long program to grab a second place finish behind Lipinski.

A Champion Again

By the fall of 1997 Kwan was once again skating in peak form. She tallied victories in the 1997 Skate Canada and Skate America events, and seemed poised to make a bid to regain the U.S. National title. In November 1997, however, she suffered a stress fracture in the second toe of her left foot, and she was forced to wear a cast for a month. The cast was removed only weeks before the U.S. Nationals, and many observers doubted whether she would be able to perform at her best in the event.

But when the U.S. Nationals opened in January 1998, it quickly became clear that Kwan was in top form. In fact, she skated so beautifully that some judges were moved to tears. During her short program she earned seven perfect scores in artistic presentation, then got eight more perfect artistic marks for her long program. "It was one of the most magnificent short programs I've ever seen," said 1960 Olympic figure skating champion Carol Heiss Jenkins. "But then to do it again in the long—both those performances have to be said in the same breath—I can't remember anyone doing that." Kwan's performance earned her a gold medal, and when she won the 1998 World Championship a few weeks later, she became the favorite to win gold in figure skating in the upcoming Winter Olympics Games.

1998 Winter Olympics

As Kwan prepared to travel to Nagano, Japan, to compete in the 1998 Winter Olympics, she knew that the whole world was watching her. Perhaps no other sport in the Olympics is as closely watched as figure skating, and since Kwan was the favorite, all eyes would be on her.

As the Olympic figure skating competition progressed, Kwan skated beautifully. She soared through the air and twirled on the ice as if the incredible pressure that sat upon her shoulders did not exist. She landed seven triple-jumps with style and grace. Although she completed programs that would have brought her Olympic gold in practically any other year, Tara Lipinski performed magnificently, and when the dust had settled, Lipinski had edged Kwan for the top spot. Kwan would have to settle for a silver medal. According to Frank Carroll, her coach, "I think she was a little too cautious." But Kwan was pleased with her performance. "I came out of the rink happy. I skated my best. There was nothing more I could have done. I truly knew that."

In the aftermath of the event, Kwan was very gracious, even though she was obviously crushed by her failure to win first place. She cried softly when she saw that her scores would not win, and when she hugged her father after the event. She also wiped away tears at the post-event press conference, although she tried to smile. "I just want to let everybody know I love you," she said to the millions of television viewers watching her in their homes. "Oh well, I hope you love me anyway."

Over the next few days, Kwan continued to give interviews and appear in public, even though she knew that everybody would be asking her about her heart-breaking loss. Kwan held her head up high, showing a spirit that impressed everyone. After talking with Kwan, *Los Angeles Times* writer Mike Penner was moved to say that "Of all the losing locker rooms I have visited in two decades as a sportswriter, listening to grown men rationalize ninth-inning errors and air balls at the buzzer, I have never seen anyone cope with crushing defeat with more poise, dignity, and maturity than a teenage girl named Michelle Kwan." Countless other people agreed. In fact, many observers believe that her behavior made Kwan even more popular than she had been prior to the Olympics.

"

After talking with Kwan following the 1998 Olympics, **Los Angeles Times** *writer Mike Penner was moved to say that "Of all the losing locker rooms I have visited in two decades as a sportswriter, listening to grown men rationalize ninth-inning errors and air balls at the buzzer, I have never seen anyone cope with crushing defeat with more poise, dignity, and maturity than a teenage girl named Michelle Kwan."*

"

Since the 1998 Olympics, Kwan's life has been a happy one. Relaxed figure skating rules allow her to earn a good income at skating exhibitions, and her family no longer has to worry about paying the bills every month. In addition, observers say that she is making more time for non-skating events in her life. For example, in the summer of 1998 she took a Hawaiian vacation that was the first non-injury break of her career. Although her life is more comfortable than it was before, Kwan continues to practice hard and to skate on the circuit of international competitions. Most recently, she won the Masters of Figure Skating event in Idaho in November 1998, earning three perfect scores of 6.0 for presentation.

Future Plans

Kwan announced after the Nagano games that she would continue to compete as an amateur and that she plans to return to the Olympics in 2002 in Salt Lake City. "My father has always told me that my love for skating has to come from me and only me," she said. "He says if I stop feeling that passion I should stop skating. So I'm always asking myself whether I'm truly happy doing what I'm doing, whether it's truly what I want." Her answer is clear. "I'll be back in 2002," she said. "I'll be 21. I'll be fighting hard. I've got one more shot."

EDUCATION

Throughout her years of growing up, Kwan combined her skating with her school work. She started out attending regular schools and then began taking lessons with tutors at Ice Castle when her training schedule became too hectic. In 1998, she graduated from Rim of the World High School in Lake Arrowhead, California, with a cumulative 3.61 grade point average and a 3.9 grade-point-average in her senior year. She plans to go on to college, but is not sure which school she will eventually attend. "My future is as much a mystery as any other teenager's," she says. "I feel kind of scared and kind of excited about it, at the same time."

HOME AND FAMILY

Kwan continues to live with her parents in California. Her sister Karen, who continues to skate in national competitions (she finished fifth at the 1996 U.S. National Championships), attends Boston University in Massachusetts.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Kwan enjoys a variety of sports and hobbies, including swimming, bowling, and biking. She is also a big movie buff and loves listening to many different kinds of popular music. In 1998 she signed with the Walt Disney Company to star in four television specials. The first of these, "Reflections on Ice: Michelle Kwan Skates to the Music of Disney's *Mulan*," was broadcast in June 1998. Kwan is also serving as a national spokesperson for the Children's Miracle Network charity organization.

WRITINGS

Heart of a Champion (with Laura James), 1997

HONORS AND AWARDS

Figure Skater of the Year (*Skating Magazine* Readers' Choice Awards): 1993-94, 1995-96
Silver Medal, Skate America championships: 1994
Silver Medal, Goodwill Games: 1994
Gold Medal, Skate America championships: 1995, 1996, 1997
Gold Medal, Skate Canada championships: 1995, 1997
Gold Medal, National Senior championships: 1996, 1998
Gold Medal, Figure Skating World Championships: 1996, 1998
Silver Medal, National Senior championships: 1997
Silver Medal, Figure Skating World Championships: 1997
Sportswoman of the Year, Individual Sports (Women's Sports Foundation): 1998
U.S. Olympic Committee Athlete of the Year, Figure Skating: 1998
Silver Medal, Winter Olympics: 1998
Gold Medal, Goodwill Games: 1998

FURTHER READING

Books

Brennan, Christine. *Inside Edge: A Revealing Journey into the Secret World of Figure Skating*, 1996
Daly, Wendy. *Tara and Michelle: The Road to Gold*, 1997 (juvenile)
Gatto, Kimberly. *Michelle Kwan: Champion on Ice*, 1998 (juvenile)
Kwan, Michelle, and Laura James. *Heart of a Champion*, 1997
Lovitt, Chip. *Skating for the Gold: Michelle Kwan and Tara Lipinski*, 1997 (juvenile)
Rambeck, Richard. *Michelle Kwan*, 1998 (juvenile)
Shaughnessy, Linda. *Michelle Kwan: Skating Like the Wind*, 1998
Wellman, Sam. *Michelle Kwan*, 1998 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

Boston Globe, Jan. 26, 1997, p.12 (Sunday magazine)
New Yorker, Jan. 12, 1998, p.38
Newsweek, Feb. 17, 1997, p.52; Feb. 9, 1998, p.58
People, Feb. 14, 1994, p.35; Nov. 17, 1997, p.213; Feb. 23, 1998, p.94
Skating, Oct. 1993, p.14
Sports Illustrated, Jan. 19, 1998, p.48; Feb. 9. 1998, p.114

Sports Illustrated for Kids, Feb. 1998, p.17
TV Guide, Feb. 7, 1998, p.22
USA Today, Feb. 14, 1997, p.C17; Aug. 7, 1997, p.E6

ADDRESS

PMA
44450 Pinetree Drive
Suite 103
Plymouth, MI 48170

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

http://www.usfsa.org

Rebecca Lobo 1973-

American Professional Basketball Player with the New York Liberty
Winner of a Gold Medal in the 1996 Olympics

BIRTH

Rebecca Lobo was born on October 6, 1973, in Hartford, Connecticut. Her mother, RuthAnn, is a middle school guidance counselor, and her father, Dennis, is a high school history teacher. She has a brother, Jason, who is six years older, and a sister, Rachel, who is two years older. When Rebecca was two years old, the Lobo family moved to Southwick, Massachusetts, a small town just across the Connecticut border.

YOUTH

Rebecca Lobo had a very active childhood. She always loved sports and enjoyed playing stick ball, whiffle ball, soccer, and volleyball with her brother and sister in their backyard or with other kids at neighborhood playgrounds. When her brother grew old enough to pitch a baseball, Rebecca created a protective outfit out of newspapers and a football helmet so that she could catch for him. One of Jason Lobo's other favorite activities was organizing boxing matches between his two younger sisters. "I'd put mittens on them, get on my knees, and referee," he recalled. "If I got them mad enough, they'd box till one of them cried, then I'd spend the next 20 minutes telling them why they couldn't tell Mom." This early exposure to sports gave Rebecca a strong competitive spirit and helped her learn to deal with daily frustrations. "Many people, particularly young kids, need some way to handle the pain or anxiety, no matter how small or profound, in their lives," Lobo says. "Basketball became my way."

Rebecca's parents were very supportive of her in many ways, including in her passion for sports. When there weren't enough girls interested in forming a basketball league in Southwick, for example, RuthAnn Lobo arranged for her daughters to play on a boys' team. One time, Rebecca's teacher criticized her for playing with the boys at recess. RuthAnn became very angry over the incident and made her feelings known to the teacher. "It's a good thing my mom's way of thinking was louder in my head than my teacher's," Rebecca stated. "Otherwise, I might have believed there was something wrong with a girl playing basketball." In fact, Rebecca felt confident enough to set very high goals for herself as a child. In fourth grade, she wrote a letter to Red Auerbach, the coach and then the president of the Boston Celtics, telling him in no uncertain terms that when she grew up, she would become the first woman to play for that legendary men's professional basketball team.

Rebecca's parents instilled many important lessons in her during her youth. One of these was that she should never quit just because something was difficult. "In third grade, I was taking tap-dance lessons, and about six weeks before the recital I wanted to quit," Rebecca recalled. "My mom said, 'No, you're going to stay with it.' Well, I did it, and I was bad, too! But my parents never let their kids walk away from something because it was too hard." They helped her with other issues as well. RuthAnn Lobo, who is 5' 11" tall, also helped Rebecca become more comfortable with her height, which had reached 6' 4" by the time she finished high school. "Just by the way she carried herself, I realized being tall was really a great thing," Rebecca noted.

EDUCATION

After attending the public elementary and middle schools in her hometown, Lobo went on to Southwick Tolland Regional High School. She soon proved to be an excellent student and athlete. She played field hockey, soccer, and track, but her best sport was basketball. In fact, she scored 32 points in her very first game for the school, and went on to average 29.8 points per game during her career there. In four years of high school she scored 2,710 points — the highest total in Massachusetts high school history. She once scored 62 points in a single game, although she later said that she was embarrassed by that particular statistic. "I mean, it's a team game," she noted.

Throughout her teen years, Lobo stayed in shape during the summer by working in the tobacco fields near her home. It was tiring work, but she viewed it as a test of her dedication. "I would come home, my hamstrings all tight, and just soak in the tub," she recalled of her job. Despite her busy schedule, Lobo always earned good grades and was named the salutatorian of her high school class. During her senior year, she was recruited by more than 100 colleges. Lobo graduated from Southwick Tolland Regional High School in 1991.

> "
>
> *According to Robin Roberts, a TV sports commentator, "The women in basketball are playing for the sheer joy and love of the game, something the public recognizes. People are sick of men's pro sports, where millionaires are bickering with billionaires."*
>
> "

After looking over her options, Lobo decided to stay close to home and attend the University of Connecticut in Storrs, about an hour from Southwick. "That's not the only reason I chose to go to UConn, but I'm sure it entered into my decision," she recalled. Another reason was that the UConn women's basketball team was beginning to emerge as a national power under Coach Geno Auriemma. The Lady Huskies had reached the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) Final Four — the semifinals of the annual 64-team championship tournament — during Lobo's senior year in high school.

But academics were just as important as athletics to Lobo, who made the honor roll every semester while in college. At UConn, she had the opportunity to take an English literature class with Professor Samuel F. Pickering, who was the model for the eccentric and innovative teacher played by Robin Williams in the film *Dead Poets' Society*. It was Lobo's favorite course, despite the fact that it was held at eight o'clock in the morning. "That class was so enjoyable," she recalled. "It showed me how easy something can be if you like it, even at that hour." Her professor enjoyed having her in class, as well. "I look around the classroom and pick out the people who have sunlight shining from their eyes. Rebecca is one of them," Pickering said. During her four years at UConn, Lobo achieved a grade point average of 3.65, while also setting records and earning awards for her performance on the basketball court. In 1995, she graduated from the University of Connecticut with a bachelor's degree in political science.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

College — University of Connecticut Huskies

Lobo's basketball career at UConn started somewhat slowly. In fact, she made only three of 12 shots in her first game and fouled out early. "I didn't have a clue what college basketball was about," Lobo admitted. Coach Auriemma agreed, noting that "She was bad in just about every aspect of the game." Lobo improved over time and finished her freshman year with an average of 14.3 points and 7.9 rebounds per game — good enough to earn her Rookie of the Year honors in the Big East Conference. But her coach was still disappointed. Auriemma believed that Lobo's potential was unlimited, and he always held her to very high standards. The Lady Huskies ended the 1991-92 season with a 23-11 overall record, but were eliminated in the second round of the NCAA tournament.

Lobo's sophomore year was a difficult one for her on the basketball court. Injuries reduced the Huskies' roster to just eight players for much of the season, which increased the pressure on Lobo. She was forced to play nearly all of every game, and opponents often double- and triple-teamed her. "Generally this sort of responsibility and pressure doesn't come until you're a junior or senior," she noted. "It knocked on my door when I was a sophomore." Coach Auriemma continually pushed Lobo to improve. Tension gradually increased between UConn's coach and star player until finally an assistant coach sat the two of them down together to try to clear the air. "As soon as I understood that [Auriemma] was simply trying to get the most out of me, my anger disappeared," Lobo recalled. "My mind cleared. A defining change in our relationship occurred that day."

Lobo's statistics improved during the 1992-93 season. She averaged 16.7 points and 11.2 rebounds per game and emerged as a good shot-blocker and three-point shooter. But the team's regular season record dropped to

18-11, and they were eliminated in the first round of the NCAA tournament. The high point of the year came during a midseason matchup with Stanford University, the defending national champions. The game, which was televised live on a major network, was the first sold-out women's game in UConn history and set a new attendance record for Big East women's athletics. Many people began to recognize that the Huskies were on the leading edge of a wave of enthusiasm for women's basketball.

The UConn women's team attracted several exciting new players for Lobo's junior year, including center Kara Wolters and guards Pam Webber and Jennifer Rizzotti. The Huskies went 27-2 during the 1993-94 regular season, as Lobo raised her scoring average to 19.2 points per game. They were ranked first in their region for the NCAA tournament, but they were upset by the University of North Carolina before reaching the Final Four. "We can't let this feeling go away," Lobo said after the disappointing loss. "We have to keep a piece with us because that is what's going to drive us to work hard this summer and fall."

A Family Crisis

Toward the end of Lobo's junior season, a family crisis suddenly made basketball seem less important. Rebecca's mother, RuthAnn, was diagnosed with breast cancer in December 1993. Within two weeks RuthAnn had a mastectomy—a type of surgery in which the breast tissue is removed—but tests performed afterward showed that the cancer had spread to her lymph nodes. The lymph nodes are a network of glands that produce and circulate lymph fluid, which is vital in removing bacteria from tissues and supplying infection-fighting cells to the blood. RuthAnn then underwent three months of chemotherapy to eliminate the cancerous cells from her lymphatic system. The chemotherapy drugs made her ill and caused her hair to fall out, but she still managed to come to all of Rebecca's home basketball games. "She said it was kind of like her therapy," Lobo recalled. "She gets all wrapped up in the games, the officiating. She loves it. It was kind of her way to escape." Lobo also found it comforting to see her mother in the arena: "As long as my mom was there in the stands, then she was okay. She would be sick as a dog some days, and still make it to the game. The fact that she never missed a game is amazing to me."

Through the end of the 1993-94 season, basketball helped Lobo to focus her attention on something other than her mother's health. Though her coaches and teammates were aware of the situation, Lobo and her family initially chose not to reveal their personal struggle to outsiders. But at the

Lobo and the U.S. Team celebrating their Olympic victory, 1996

end of her junior year, during the Big East Conference awards banquet, Lobo broke down in tears as she dedicated her Big East Player of the Year trophy to her mother. After the family's fight against breast cancer became public, support poured in from all over the country. "People in a variety of circumstances, and especially those dealing with cancer, were identifying with us," RuthAnn Lobo said. "I was taken aback by the number of people who either wrote or stopped by in person to share a tiny morsel of their lives." Fortunately, her cancer has not recurred.

NCAA National Championship

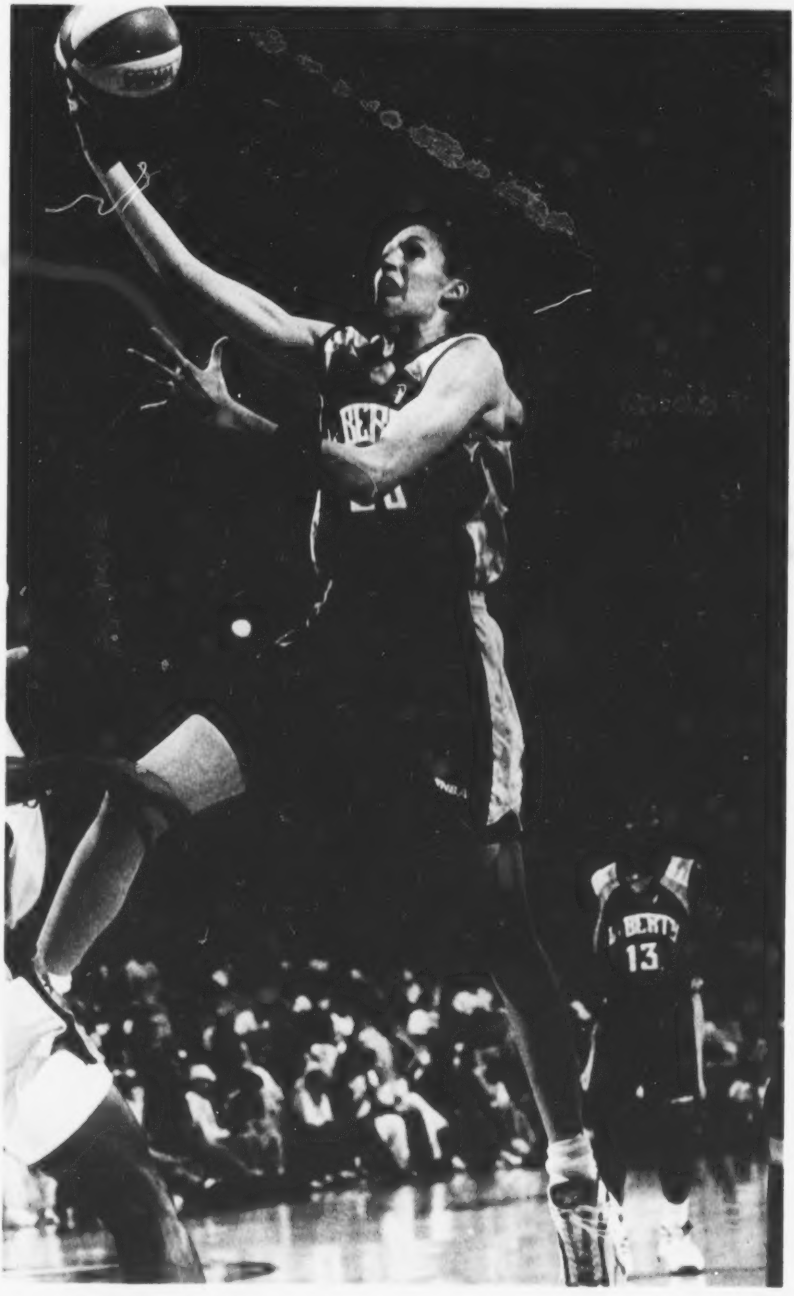
Freed from worry about her mother's health, Lobo came back to enjoy an outstanding senior season, as the Huskies went 35-0 on their way to winning the NCAA National Championship. "We didn't have the best basketball players or the best basketball team in the country," she recalled. "We just had a team that worked incredibly well together." The team's popularity soared to unprecedented levels as they defeated opponent after opponent by large margins. Thanks to the phenomenon known as "Huskymania," UConn received more press coverage than any other team in the history of women's basketball during the 1994-95 season. Lobo and company drew record crowds to games both at home and on the road, appeared on national television several times, and generally helped increase overall interest in women's basketball. One of the high points of the season came in mid-January 1995, when the Huskies beat the top-ranked University of Tennessee Lady Volunteers and took over the number one spot. After the game, 8,000 fans stood up and sang an impromptu chorus of the Aretha Franklin song "Respect" to the team.

The Huskies coasted through the early rounds of the NCAA tournament and faced Tennessee again in the finals. Though she started out slowly in the national championship game, Lobo scored 11 of her team's final 18 points to lead UConn to a 70-64 victory. Afterward, she called it "a picture-perfect way for someone to end her career." By the time she graduated in 1995, Lobo was UConn's all-time career leader in rebounds (1,268) and blocked shots (396), and was second in points scored (2,133). She won a number of major awards for her playing, including Final Four Most Outstanding Player and National Player of the Year honors.

The 1996 Olympics

After graduating from college, Lobo did not have any of the options a male college basketball star of her caliber might have had. No women's professional basketball league existed in the United States at that time, so she considered going to Europe to play in an international league or staying home and trying to make a career as a sports broadcaster. But before long another option became available to her. Lobo was one of 11 players selected to be part of the U.S. Olympic women's basketball team, coached by Tara VanDerveer, which would represent the country at the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, Georgia. Unlike previous Olympic teams, which rarely even got a chance to meet before the Olympic games, Lobo and her teammates spent an entire year practicing together and playing warm-up games against top college and international competition. Each player earned $50,000 from the U.S. Olympic Committee and its corporate sponsors for the year of preparation.

The U.S. women's team won all 52 of their practice games, most by wide margins. In Atlanta, they added eight more games to their winning streak, defeating Brazil by a score of 111-97 in the finals to capture the gold medal. Throughout the year of warm-ups and the Olympics, USA Basketball and various commercial sponsors spent a great deal of time and money to bring national attention to the women's game. Due to her impressive college career and her outgoing personality, Lobo became the focus of much of the promotional activity. After the team won the gold medal, she appeared on David Letterman's late night television show and went for a jog with President Clinton.


LIBERTY
LIBERTY
13

WNBA — New York Liberty

Thanks in part to the success of the American women's basketball team in the Olympics, two women's professional basketball leagues were formed in the United States in 1996: the American Basketball League (ABL) and the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA). Lobo and many other top players were very excited about having the opportunity to showcase their talents on the professional level. "I dreamed about it, but I didn't ever think it would really happen," she noted. Several Olympians — as well as many top college players — signed up to play in the ABL, the first league to be formed. The ABL features nine teams that play a 44-game schedule between October and March each season, which roughly coincides with the men's professional basketball season. Each ABL team is based in a mid-size city — like Columbus, Ohio, and Richmond, Virginia — that does not have an NBA team.

Lobo chose to join the other league, the WNBA. The WNBA features eight teams that play a 28-game season each year between June and August, when the men's teams are off for the summer. "This way, we can go first class all the way, and we won't be overshadowed," she explained. The league is sponsored by the NBA and benefits from the NBA's vast promotional budget. The teams are based in large cities — such as New York and Los Angeles — and play in NBA arenas. With the catch phrase "We got next" and television contracts with NBC, ESPN, and Lifetime, the WNBA attracted more than twice as many fans on average than its rival, the ABL, even though some critics claimed that the teams in the ABL offered better basketball games.

Lobo signed a contract to play for the WNBA's New York Liberty. She was also selected as a spokesperson for the league, along with her Olympic teammates Lisa Leslie (of the Los Angeles Sparks) and Sheryl Swoopes (of the Houston Comets). Lobo played her first professional game on June 21, 1997, and contributed 16 points to help the Liberty defeat the Sparks. The Liberty went on to win their first seven games, which gave Lobo an unprecedented streak of 102 straight games without a loss, counting college, Olympic, and professional competition. Although the Liberty enjoyed a successful first season, they were eliminated by the Houston Comets in the final championship game for the first WNBA title. It was a tough defeat for the Liberty, but Lobo and her teammates didn't view the season as a failure. "It was absolutely a success," said Lobo. "It didn't end the way we wanted it to end. But our season was not a failure because we lost this game."

The 1998 season was a similarly frustrating one for Lobo and her New York teammates. The team struggled at times, finishing just out of the playoffs even though it posted an 18-12 record. Near the end of the season, disappointed fans and reporters began to complain that Lobo was not the superstar that she was supposed to be. She was clearly one of the league's best rebounders, and her work ethic was unquestioned. But critics said that she did not score enough points. *Newsday* columnist Shaun Powell came to her defense, pointing out that it was the WNBA that packaged her as a superstar and that Lobo was simply a solid pro player who tried her best every night. Besides, said Powell, "in every area besides performance, Lobo is an ideal spokesperson for the two-year-old league. She's a loyal ambassador, does public appearances, and embraces the concept of being a role model, especially for girls."

> “
>
> *As Kirk Johnson wrote in the* New York Times, *"None of the [female] players planned on having a professional career in the States, so they haven't any sense of entitlement. In fact, most of them feel responsible for the future of the league. Acutely aware of their status as pioneers and promoters, they mix with fans, impromptu, on and off the court. They don't feel they're doing anyone a favor simply by being civil. And their exuberant, energetic, team-oriented style of play is reminiscent of an almost forgotten era of men's basketball that expired in the overly hyped excesses of the 80s and 90s."*
>
> ”

Ambassador for Women's Basketball

It is probably not a coincidence that the surge in popularity of women's basketball has largely taken place during Lobo's career at UConn, in the Olympics, and in the WNBA. In fact, the media has called her the "ambassador" of women's basketball. "Rebecca Lobo has done more for women's basketball in the region and in the nation than anybody," according to Carol Blazejowski, the general manager of the Liberty and a vice president of the WNBA.

One contribution that Lobo has made to the game of women's basketball involves her personal connection with fans. She routinely stays on the court for up to an hour after games in order to shake hands with and sign autographs for her numerous fans. She also makes a conscientious effort to provide a personal response to the avalanche of fan

letters she receives. Some people attribute the WNBA's success to the fact that Lobo and the league's other stars are so approachable and make such fine role models for young people. This creates a family-friendly atmosphere at games and helps encourage girls to participate in sports. "Sports fans in the past were predominantly men," Lobo admitted, "but once people see us, they realize the athlete is changing and so have the fans."

Many commentators on women's basketball have remarked that the women's game is similar to the way men's basketball used to be before egos and individual statistics took the place of teamwork. As Kirk Johnson wrote in the *New York Times*, "None of the [female] players planned on having a professional career in the States, so they haven't any sense of entitlement. In fact, most of them feel responsible for the future of the league. Acutely aware of their status as pioneers and promoters, they mix with fans, impromptu, on and off the court. They don't feel they're doing anyone a favor simply by being civil. And their exuberant, energetic, team-oriented style of play is reminiscent of an almost forgotten era of men's basketball that expired in the overly hyped excesses of the 80s and 90s." According to Robin Roberts, a TV sports commentator, "The women in basketball are playing for the sheer joy and love of the game, something the public recognizes. People are sick of men's pro sports, where millionaires are bickering with billionaires."

Lobo would agree. She believes that women's professional basketball has a lot to offer its fans. She notes that she and her teammates play for the love of the game, rather than for the millions of dollars in salaries and endorsements that male professional basketball players receive. "[Basketball is] so much more than just flying through the air," she says. "I think it's great that some women can dunk; I wish I was one of them. As long as they don't lose the whole team concept of women's basketball."

HOME AND FAMILY

During the WNBA season, Lobo lives in New York City so she can practice and play with the Liberty. She remains very close to her family, whom she considers her role models. "I enjoyed watching Dr. J [Julius Erving] and Larry Bird play, but I looked to them as great athletes, not role models," she explained. "In terms of people I wanted to be like and to please, though, it was always my parents and my family." Lobo is not married, and her busy lifestyle does not leave much time for dating.

> *According to* Newsday *columnist Shaun Powell, "Lobo is an ideal spokesperson for the two-year-old [WNBA] league. She's a loyal ambassador, does public appearances, and embraces the concept of being a role model, especially for girls."*

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

In addition to playing basketball, Lobo keeps busy working as a basketball analyst for ESPN, conducting basketball clinics for youngsters, and endorsing basketball-related products. She has her own shoe from Reebok and her own ball from Spalding. In 1996, she co-wrote a book with her mother called *The Home Team.* It looks back on their loving family life and the trauma of dealing with breast cancer. Both Lobo and her mother enjoyed writing the book and say that they learned a lot from the experience. In her limited spare time, Lobo enjoys playing the saxophone and listening to Bruce Springsteen music. She hopes to become a sportscaster or a lawyer when her playing days are over.

WRITINGS

The Home Team: Of Mothers, Daughters, and American Champions, 1996 (with RuthAnn Lobo)

78

HONORS AND AWARDS

High School All-American (*Parade* Magazine): 1991
Massachusetts High School Player of the Year: 1991
Big East Conference Player of the Year: 1994, 1995
Kodak All-American: 1994, 1995
Academic All-American: 1994, 1995
NCAA Final Four Most Outstanding Player: 1995
NCAA College Player of the Year: 1995
National Player of the Year (Associated Press): 1995
National Player of the Year (U.S. Basketball Writer's Association): 1995
National Player of the Year (*College Sports Magazine*): 1995
Wade Trophy: 1995, awarded to the college senior who is the best role model for women
Women's Sports Foundation Team Sportswoman of the Year: 1995
Olympic Women's Basketball: Gold Medal, 1996
ESPY Award: 1996, for award to the Women's College Basketball Performer of the Year

FURTHER READING

Books

Corbett, Sara. *Venus to the Hoop: A Gold Medal Year in Women's Basketball,* 1998
Layden, Joe. *Women in Sports: The Complete Book on the World's Greatest Female Athletes,* 1997
Lobo, Rebecca, and RuthAnn Lobo. *The Home Team: Of Mothers, Daughters, and American Champions,* 1996
Rambeck, Richard. *Rebecca Lobo,* 1998 (juvenile)

Periodicals

Current Biography Yearbook 1997
Good Housekeeping, May 1996, p.22
New York Times, Mar. 27, 1994, p.H6; Mar. 6, 1995, p.C1; Jan. 23, 1997, p.B14; Aug. 16, 1998, p.42
Newsday, July 10, 1998, p.A83
People, Mar. 20, 1995, p.61
Publishers Weekly, May 27, 1996, p.60
Sport, July 1997, p.46
Sporting News, Apr. 10, 1995, p.18
Sports Illustrated, Mar. 20, 1995, p.98; July 14, 1997, p.50

Sports Illustrated for Kids, Jan. 1996, p.42; June 1997, p.30
Time, Mar. 27, 1995, p.68
Washington Post, Mar. 28, 1995, p.C1
Women's Sports and Fitness, Mar. 1996, p.68

ADDRESS

New York Liberty, WNBA
Madison Square Garden, 14th Floor
Two Penn Plaza
New York, NY 10121

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

http://www.wnba.com
http://www.nj.com/liberty

Greg Maddux 1966-

American Professional Baseball Player with the Atlanta Braves

Four-Time Cy Young Award Winner

BIRTH

Gregory Alan Maddux was born on April 14, 1966, in San Angelo, Texas, to Dave and Linda Maddux. Dave Maddux served in the Air Force, and his job in the service required the family to move on a fairly regular basis to such diverse locations as Minot, North Dakota, and Madrid, Spain. The youngest of three children, he had an older sister, Terri, and an older brother, Mike.

YOUTH

As a boy, Maddux did not like the fact that his father's military career required the family to move to a new neighborhood every few years. He kept having to make new friends and become familiar with new towns. But he also felt that his experiences as a part of a military family helped him understand at an early age that all people were created equal. "I grew up in a military culture where nobody is better than anybody else," he recalled. "Everybody lived in the same kind of house, just with a different number on the door."

Despite the family's many relocations, Maddux's childhood was a happy one. The family was very close-knit, and Maddux spent a great deal of time playing baseball and other sports with his older brother and his father. "Greg really worshiped his older brother," said Dave Maddux. "Mike was always his hero." Most of the time, the brothers' close relationship was a point of pride for the family, but once in a while Greg's idolization of his brother got them into mischief. "You know how you look up to your big brother," said Maddux. "If you see him doing something vulgar and enjoying it, you learn to enjoy it and appreciate it, too. We had a lot of fun seeing how vulgar we could be in front of our sister."

For his part, Mike Maddux remembered that his younger brother was a tough competitor even as a little boy. The two of them often played long series of Wiffle Ball that ended only when Greg triumphed. "We'd start out with whoever won two out of three series was the winner for the day," recalled Mike. "But if I won, then Greg would say, 'Make it three out of five.' We'd probably still be playing today if he didn't win, so eventually I would fold so the game would be over and he could go home and say he won."

Both of the Maddux boys loved to play all sports, but baseball was their favorite, and as they grew up their father recognized that both had a natural talent for the game. "Those boys just took to baseball like ducks take to water," remembered Dave Maddux. "They were always the two best and smartest players around. Greg, especially, had this incredible memory, this great memory. You never needed to tell him what to do in a game situation more than once. It was the same when he played cards. He'd play this game, Concentration, where you had to remember where all the cards were, and you could never get anything over on him—ever. After one flip of the card, he knew exactly where it was."

Dave Maddux, who had been a pretty good fast-pitch softball player in his younger days, decided to help his sons become the best players they could possibly be. He later traced this decision to a book report that he had written on baseball star Mickey Mantle way back in high school. "What really interested me was that [Mantle] credited his father with making him what he was, and, because of that, believed that ballplayers were really not born but made. . . . I promised myself right then and there that if I ever had any boys I'd put that theory to the test and see if that was true."

For the next several years, Dave Maddux devoted his afternoons to instructing his sons on various aspects of baseball, including fielding, hitting, and pitching. Every day, the three of them would spend two or three hours before dinner in the backyard playing baseball. As both boys learned how to throw, their father stressed accuracy over speed. Greg became very good at pinpointing his father's mitt while pitching. Both boys also became well versed in the mental side of the game, as their father would quiz them on any number of situations that they might face while playing. Their training in the fundamentals and the development of their knowledge about game strategy gave them a big advantage over their Little League opponents, and they continued to excel as they moved on to higher levels of competition.

In 1976 the Maddux family moved to Las Vegas, Nevada, and settled down for good. Three years later, Dave Maddux completed his military service and took a job as a card dealer at the MGM Grand Casino, while Linda Maddux worked as a police dispatcher and an accounting supervisor. That same year, Mike Maddux accepted a scholarship to play baseball at the University of Texas. In 1982 he was drafted by the Philadelphia Phillies and started a major league career of his own.

"

Dave Maddux, Greg's dad, had this to say about his sons. "Those boys just took to baseball like ducks take to water. They were always the two best and smartest players around. Greg, especially, had this incredible memory, this great memory. You never needed to tell him what to do in a game situation more than once. It was the same when he played cards. He'd play this game, Concentration, where you had to remember where all the cards were, and you could never get anything over on him — ever. After one flip of the card, he knew exactly where it was."

"

EDUCATION

Greg Maddux was happy that his family had finally settled down. After attending elementary schools all around the world, he was able to spend all of his high school years at one school, Valley High School in Las Vegas. Maddux was a good student, but he was best known around the school for his startling pitching ability. He was named to the All-State team during each of his last two years in high school, and his coach recalled that the young star was a fierce competitor. "Before big games I'd be as tight as could be, and he'd be so loose he'd be horsing around," remembered his coach. "But it's just that Greg never showed his emotions. When it was time to play, Greg was always there — very serious, very competitive, and very tough. You wouldn't want to pick a fight with him when he was pitching, whereas away from the game he probably couldn't lick a soul."

By Maddux's senior season, major league scouts were a regular presence at his games and practices. They admired his pinpoint control and his confidence, but they also expressed concern about his physical stature. In high school, Maddux was only five feet, ten inches tall and weighed about 150 pounds. Most scouts looked for pitchers that stood over six feet tall and weighed over 200 pounds. As the season wore on, most scouts decided that Maddux needed to develop physically and required further coaching in college in order to realize his potential as a professional player.

Veteran Chicago Cubs scout Gene Handley thought differently, however. He was impressed with Maddux's control and with the movement that he put on the ball. After Maddux hit a home run that helped his Valley High team win the championship during his junior season, Handley told another Chicago scout to continue monitoring Maddux's progress through the following year. During his senior season, Maddux proved that his success as a junior had not been a fluke. The young pitcher's delivery and baseball fundamentals were so solid that the Cubs decided to draft him despite his small size. Maddux graduated from Valley High School in June 1984.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

After graduating, Greg Maddux joined the Chicago Cubs organization. He got an $85,000 signing bonus, but he promised himself not to spend that money until he made it into a major league game. In baseball, many players start their careers in the minor leagues, also called the farm system. Their are 175 farm teams in different leagues that are ranked by the level of competition. The lowest level is the Rookie League, then Class A, Class AA, and Class AAA.

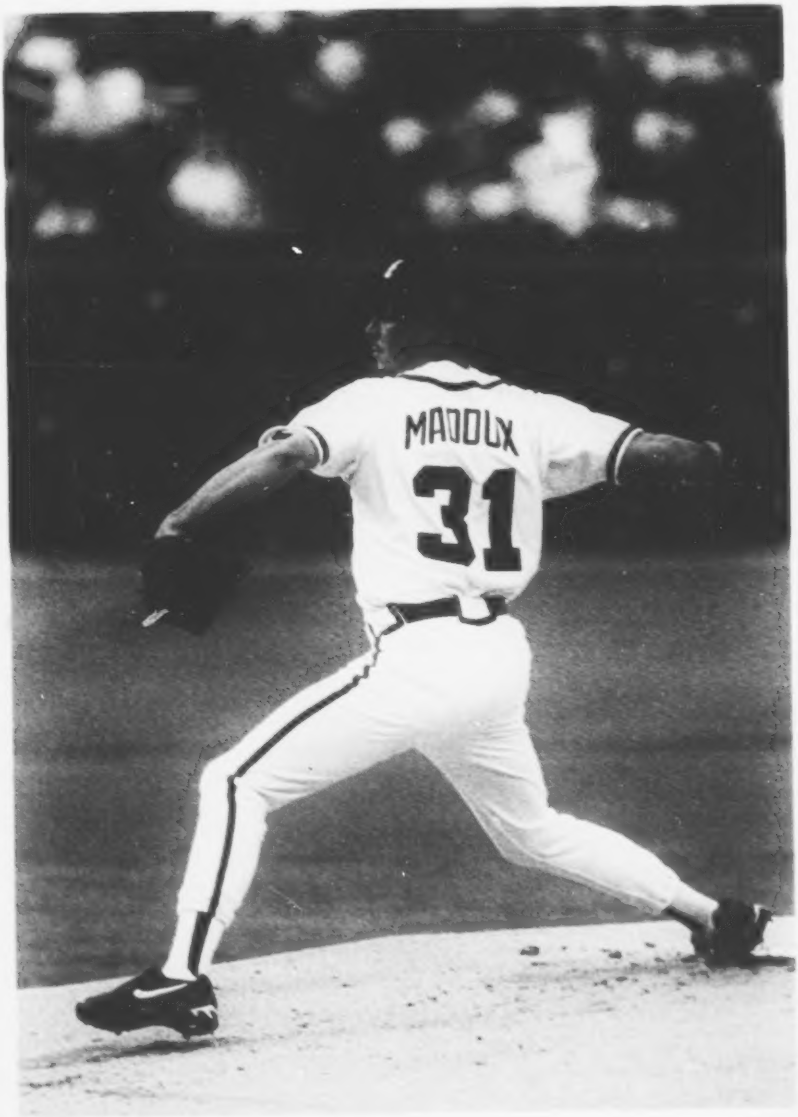
Maddux was first assigned to a Class A team in Pikeville, Kentucky, where he played in front of small crowds. He posted a 6-2 record during his first season, and the Cubs decided to move him up to play in a more competitive league in 1985. Soon after joining his new team in Peoria, Illinois, the club's manager saw that Maddux had an attitude that set him apart from most other players. "Greg was cool with an inner confidence," he said. "That demeanor is something you can't teach. Either a person has it or they don't. He had no pretense, no excess baggage, and was very mature for his age."

Maddux struggled financially in Peoria, though. He was determined not to touch the signing bonus he had received, but he found it hard to get by on the small salary he made with the team. At one point, Maddux accepted the gift of a car battery from the team owner in order to power his clunker during a weekend visit from his girlfriend. Still, Maddux showed resolve as he prepared for the majors. He helped his team go all the way to the league championship, where they were defeated in a tough series.

In 1986 Maddux was assigned to a team in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, before moving on to a spot on the roster of the Iowa Cubs. While with Iowa, Maddux won 10 out of 11 games and solidified his reputation as an intense but controlled player on the mound. Steve Roadcap, a catcher for the team, remembered that Maddux was "very emotional on the field. But he never let it affect his pitching. He never blew up. He'd get so intense out there I would try to break the tension by going out to him and talking about something—anything else other than the game."

Major League Baseball—The Chicago Cubs

Maddux's success with the Iowa Cubs earned him a promotion to the majors—he joined the Chicago Cubs on September 1, 1986. His reception was far from remarkable, though. In fact, Manager Gene Michael assumed that the young-looking Maddux was the batboy until a fellow coach told him otherwise. Maddux's major-league debut came on September 3, 1986, when he was put into a 6-6 game in the 18th inning and lost. Later in the month, Maddux faced the Cincinnati Reds, who at that time were managed by his boyhood idol, Pete Rose. The Cubs won 11-3 in Maddux's first complete game, and he contributed two hits. Because the Cubs are in the National League, Maddux was part of the batting lineup, whereas in the American League a designated hitter would take the pitcher's place at the plate. Then, on September 28, Maddux won an 8-3 decision over his brother Mike and the Philadelphia Phillies. As the 1986 season came to a close, Chicago management pointed to Maddux as one of their stars of the future.



In 1987, however, Maddux suffered through a disastrous year that threatened his once-supreme confidence. After struggling to a 6-14 won-lost record, he was sent back to the Iowa farm team. Maddux recalled that he deserved to be demoted to the minors: "I was struggling. I forgot how to throw my breaking balls and my changeup. I'd become a one-pitch pitcher — straight fastballs down the middle of the plate. . . . I realize now that I didn't really understand anything about pitching back then, didn't really understand anything about acting like a pitcher, and didn't really understand myself as a pitcher. I was just a brain-dead heaver." Maddux had to reevaluate his pitching strategy. Over the course of the next off-season, he received instruction from Dick Pole, the Cubs's new pitching coach. He also played winter ball in Venezuela, where he learned to throw an effective changeup and worked on a pitch called a cutter (a fastball that would move in toward left-handed batters).

Maddux returned to the Chicago Cubs in 1988 and by midseason he had earned a 15-3 record that led to his first All-Star appearance. He finished the season with 18 wins, marking him as one of the league's top young pitchers. The following year Maddux was even more dominant. The young star helped lead his team to the National League East title with 19 wins. Maddux did not have great outings in the playoffs, though, and the Cubs' season ended before the team could reach the World Series. The Chicago Cubs are legendary, in fact, for their losing seasons.

By this time, Maddux had become known not only for his machine-like efficiency on the mound, but also for his ability to fade from public view outside of the ballpark. When asked how he was able to stay out of the public eye when so many other ballplayers seemed hungry for off-the-field publicity, Maddux explained that he was basically a "home-body" who preferred hanging out at home watching movies to glitzy nightclubs.

The next few years brought continued success. Maddux put together back-to-back 15-win seasons in 1990 and 1991, and young pitchers began asking him for advice. In 1992 his incredible pitching control carried him to a terrific 20-win season that culminated with a Cy Young Award, presented each year to the best pitcher in Major League Baseball. But even in victory, Maddux continued to work on his pitches so that he could become even better.

The Atlanta Braves

Maddux's contract with the Cubs expired after the 1992 season. He expected the team to try to re-sign him but was surprised when other teams offered him contracts first. Both the New York Yankees and the Atlanta Braves offered him lucrative, multi-year deals. The Yankees offered him the highest salary, but Maddux eventually decided to sign with the Braves for several reasons. The Braves already had a talented pitching roster, for example, so he would not have to worry about being the sole focus of attention on the squad. Atlanta's roster was outstanding from top to bottom, and the team had nearly won championships the previous two years. Maddux also thought that his personality was more compatible with the management style of the Braves, and that he might have trouble fitting in with the Yankee organization.

Maddux approached the 1993 season with a mixture of excitement and nervousness. But as usual, he never let his emotions show on the playing field. Instead, he dispatched batters with the same cool efficiency that he had shown in Chicago. Maddux and his teammate Tom Glavine each pitched more than 20 victories as the Braves won an amazing 104 games during the 1993 season. Maddux won his second consecutive Cy Young Award at the end of the year, but the Braves met with frustration when they were defeated by the Philadelphia Phillies in the playoffs.

In the strike-shortened season of 1994, Maddux pitched 10 complete games en route to 16 victories. He also posted an unbelievable earned run average (ERA) of 1.56, meaning that he gave up fewer than two runs per nine innings pitched over the course of the season. Maddux's pitching dominance led voters to award him with an unprecedented third straight Cy Young Award. But for Maddux, the award was bittersweet. He and his teammates were convinced that they had the talent to win the World Series that year, so they were very disappointed when the series was canceled because of a dispute between the players and the team owners.

> “
>
> *In 1987, Maddux suffered through a disastrous year that threatened his once-supreme confidence. "I was struggling. I forgot how to throw my breaking balls and my changeup. I'd become a one-pitch pitcher—straight fastballs down the middle of the plate. . . . I realize now that I didn't really understand anything about pitching back then, didn't really understand anything about acting like a pitcher, and didn't really understand myself as a pitcher. I was just a brain-dead heaver."*
>
> ”

The 1995 season started three weeks late because of the strike, but Maddux picked up where he had left off the year before when play resumed. His ERA during the regular season was a league-leading 1.63,

Maddux also set National League high marks with 19 wins and 10 complete games. He pitched 209 2/3 innings and three shutouts, tying National League records. But he was not concerned with his statistics.

"I try not to get too caught up in wins and ERA and all that," Maddux said. "I would love to win as many games as I can and have a low ERA. But I'm more concerned about the pitching — what I have to do to make pitches. That's it. Just those five pitches and what I have to do to throw those five pitches."

Maddux's five pitches are a fastball — which he throws anywhere from 82 to 86 miles per hour on average — a slider, a changeup, his cutter pitch, and a curve. Because he does not possess overwhelming speed, the right-hander focuses on other aspects of his pitching — mechanics, changing the ball speed, and location. "You don't have to throw hard, because people can't judge speed, anyway," Maddux explained. "We can go out on the freeway right now and we can't tell 80 miles per hour from 70 mph unless one car is passing the other. And if we stay there long enough, 70 mph starts to look like 40 mph. Your eye adjusts if it sees the same speed over and over. It's the same to a hitter. If he sees 95-95-95, it starts to look like 50 to him. Eventually, he can time it. You can be more effective throwing 90 to 80, and changing speeds with good location. In fact, you can be almost as effective working between 80 and 70."

A World Series Victory

In the 1995 playoffs, Maddux won both of his two starts against the Colorado Rockies—although not in the dominating fashion that typified his performance during the regular season. In the next round of the playoffs, Maddux posted another victory against the Cincinnati Reds before the Braves advanced to the World Series. The Braves won the series against the Cleveland Indians in five games and the most dominant team of the 1990s finally had won a championship. Maddux contributed a two-hitter for one of the Braves' victories. At year's end he received yet another Cy Young Award — his fourth in a row.

Best Pitcher in Baseball

Over the course of the four seasons that he captured the Cy Young Award, Maddux posted a record of 75-29 with an ERA of 1.98. Reporters and fellow players alike marveled at Maddux's quiet consistency, and agreed that he has established himself as baseball's best pitcher. "I think he's got a gift," said teammate Tom Glavine. "He's able to notice things in the course of a game that no one else can — the way a hitter may open up a little, move up in the box an inch, change his stance. I've tried to be aware of that stuff. I really have. But I'm so focused on what I'm trying to do, I don't know how he does it."

For his part, Maddux tries to keep the praise in perspective and remind himself of how lucky he was. "If I never pitched another game, I still would've gotten a hundred times more out of this game than I ever thought I would," he stated. "So it's kinda like I'm playing on extra credit right now. That's why I think I'm enjoying it so much. I'm enjoying playing now more than ever before."

"

Here, Maddux explains his pitching technique. "You don't have to throw hard, because people can't judge speed, anyway. We can go out on the freeway right now and we can't tell 80 miles per hour from 70 mph unless one car is passing the other. And if we stay there long enough, 70 mph starts to look like 40 mph. Your eye adjusts if it sees the same speed over and over. It's the same to a hitter. If he sees 95-95-95, it starts to look like 50 to him. Eventually, he can time it. You can be more effective throwing 90 to 80, and changing speeds with good location. In fact, you can be almost as effective working between 80 and 70."

"

In 1996 the Braves once again advanced to the World Series, only to come up short against the New York Yankees. During the regular season, Maddux won 15 games and lost 11—a step backward statistically from his previous few seasons. Some members of the media wondered whether Maddux had lost his dominant position in the game, but others pointed out that in many of the games he lost, the Braves either did not score at all or only scored one or two runs. Maddux did not win the Cy Young Award in 1996, but he did receive a seventh consecutive Gold Glove for his defensive play.

In 1997 Maddux again helped his team reach the postseason with 19 wins and a superb ERA of 2.20. He also won an eighth consecutive Gold Glove, and signed a $57.5 million contract that ensured he would remain an Atlanta Brave through the 2002 season. The Braves were favored to win the National League Championship, but the Florida Marlins surprised the Braves and went on to win the World Series. Maddux lost both of his starts against the Marlins in the National League Championship Series.

The 1998 season unfolded in much the same way as the previous two seasons for the Braves. Atlanta won their division once again, led by

Maddux and the rest of the team's top-notch pitching staff. Once the playoffs rolled around, though, the club was upset by the San Diego Padres in the National League Championship Series.

Avoiding the Spotlight

Maddux has become adept at avoiding the media glare. He does not seek out publicity or endorsement deals, which allows him to live a relatively normal life. Also, Maddux's nondescript looks—some have commented that the glasses that he wears off the field make him look more like a professor than a pitcher—contribute to his anonymity when he is in public. To some, like teammate John Smoltz, Maddux's ability to duck away from attention is remarkable: "It's amazing that in this day and age he's kept such a low profile after all he's done. He doesn't want you to figure him out. If you don't know where he's coming from, he's got you."

Regardless of his achievements as a major-league player, Maddux tries to keep his success from changing him. As a pitcher who has been compared with such Hall of Famers as Sandy Koufax, Walter Johnson, and Christy Mathewson, one would expect that Maddux might be pompous. As Atlanta General Manager John Schuerholz said, "That kind of talent usually comes with an ego sidecar." But Schuerholz insisted that Maddux is not an arrogant person. Instead, he claimed that the Braves star is "as easygoing as the guy next door." Maddux explained that his modesty was based on his strong sense of sportsmanship. "It's just that I don't like to talk about [my success]," he stated. "It's like bragging. I don't think it's right to have success and rub it in. You can be a sore winner just like you can be a sore loser, and I try not to be either."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Maddux married his high school sweetheart, Kathy, in January 1989. They have one daughter, Amanda Paige, and live in Las Vegas during the off-season. "People think Las Vegas is the Strip—a bunch of lights, a lot of gambling," said Maddux. "It's not like that. We got parks, Little League, churches, theaters, Denny's—all the things other cities have."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Maddux plays golf on a regular basis, but he likes to spend most of his free time around the house with his wife and daughter. "Family, the wife, the kid, golf, video movies, Wendy's—that's about it for my life outside baseball," Maddux once said.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Gold Glove Award: 1990-98
Cy Young Award: 1992-95
National League Pitcher of the Year (*Sporting News*): 1993-95
Baseball Player of the Year (Associated Press): 1995

FURTHER READING

Books

Christopher, Matt. *On the Mound with . . . Greg Maddux*, 1997 (juvenile)
Cox, Ted. *Greg Maddux: Pitching Ace*, 1995 (juvenile)
Information Please Sports Almanac, 1996
Macht, Norman L., *Greg Maddux*, 1997 (juvenile)
Thornley, Stew. *Sports Great Greg Maddux*, 1997 (juvenile)
Torres, John A. *Greg Maddux, Ace!* 1997 (juvenile)
Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

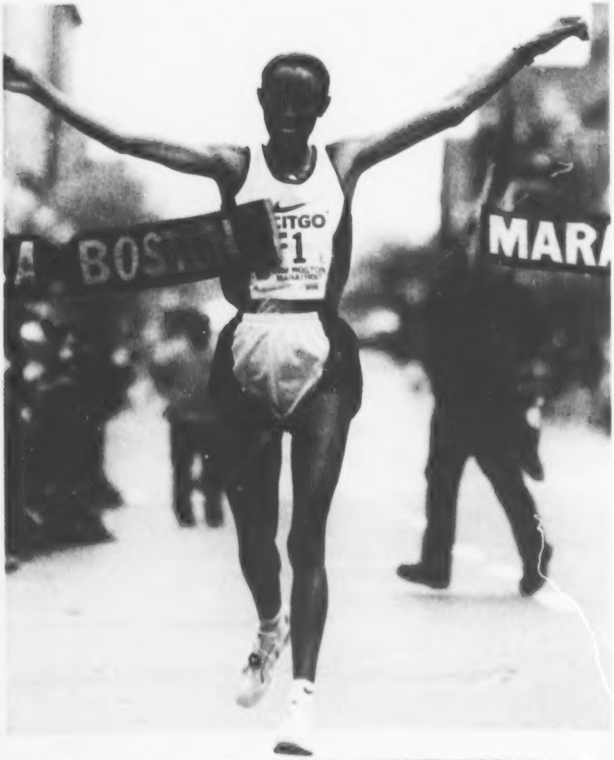
Boys' Life, June 1995, p.8
Current Biography Yearbook 1996
Newsweek, Oct. 9, 1995, p.71
San Francisco Chronicle, Aug. 18, 1998, p.E1
Sport, May 1993, p.19; Jan. 1995, p.34; Nov. 1998, p.58
Sporting News, July 11, 1994, p.12; Sep. 4, 1995, p.8; Oct. 9, 1995, p.32; Oct. 30, 1995, p.6
Sports Illustrated, Apr. 5, 1993, p.38; May 1, 1995, p. 110; July 24, 1995, p.105; Aug. 14, 1995, p.22; Aug. 18, 1997, p.17; July 6, 1998, p.44
Sports Illustrated for Kids, July 1995, p.39
Time, Nov. 15, 1993, p.35; July 27, 1998, p.49

ADDRESS

Atlanta Braves
P.O. Box 4064
Atlanta, GA 30302-4064

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

http://www.atlantabraves.com
http://www.majorleaguebaseball.com



Fatuma Roba 1973?-

Ethiopian Marathon Runner
First African Woman to Win the Olympic Marathon and the Boston Marathon

BIRTH

Fatuma Roba was born around 1973 in Bokeji, a small farming village in the Arsi highlands region of southern Ethiopia. Many details of her early life are not known, but it is known that her parents were farmers, working fields of barley and tending cows and goats. Fatuma and her four older brothers and two older sisters were all expected to help with the farm chores every day after school.

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Like many children in Ethiopia, Roba grew up using running as her main form of transportation. The general poverty and lack of an adequate transportation system make that a fact of life. Every day she ran about six miles to school and back from her family's farm. Her childhood hero was Abebe Bikila, an Ethiopian man who won the Olympic marathon in 1960. The rest of the world was especially surprised by Bikila's triumph because he ran the grueling 26.2-mile race in bare feet. He proved that his victory had not been a fluke in 1964, when he repeated the feat while wearing shoes. Sadly, Bikila was paralyzed in a car accident shortly after winning his second gold medal and died in 1973 at the age of 41. Still, he had a big influence on a whole generation of distance runners from Ethiopia, including Roba. "When I was at school I read all about him and it was through books about him that I was led to this event," she recalled. Since Bikila's time, winning the Olympic marathon has been the most coveted of all athletic prizes in the minds of many Ethiopians.

In 1985, when she was about 12 years old, Roba moved to the capital city, Addis Ababa, to live with one of her older brothers. Her parents felt that she would receive a better education in the city. But she also ended up working with better coaches who helped her improve her running skills. At the age of 15, Roba won the Ethiopian national cross-country championships. At that time she was mostly running in 10,000-meter races. Her victory attracted the attention of scouts for an elite running team sponsored by the National Prison Guards, and she was soon recruited to join the team. Roba technically was part of a training program for police officers, but in reality her whole job was to run competitively. Her training program included running 15 to 20 miles per day at an altitude of 10,000 feet, plus doing repeated sprints.

At first, Roba competed in the 10,000-meter event. Her coaches eventually decided that she lacked the speed necessary for that distance, however, so in 1993 she was encouraged to switch to the marathon. In 1994, Roba ran in her first marathon in Paris, France. She finished 11th with a time of 2 hours, 35 minutes, and 5 seconds. In her next try, she finished 19th at the world championships in Sweden in 1995 with a time of 2:39.05. But she began making huge improvements in 1996. She won her first marathon that year in Rome, Italy, with a time of 2:29.05, which broke the Ethiopian women's marathon record by three minutes and improved her own personal best time by four minutes. After winning her second marathon in Marrakesh, Morocco, Roba was selected to represent her country at the 1996 Olympic Games.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Winning the Olympic Gold Medal

When Roba arrived in Atlanta, Georgia, with the Ethiopian Olympic Team, it was not only the first Olympics in which she had participated but also the first she had ever seen, even on television. Most of her competitors came to the United States months in advance to train in Atlanta's summer heat and humidity, but Roba arrived just a week early and initially had some trouble adjusting to the climate. Despite her success in recent international events, she remained relatively unknown and was not considered to be among the favorites for the race.

> *When Roba crossed the finish line of the 1996 Olympic marathon, she knelt down and kissed the track, then took a victory lap around the stadium track carrying an Ethiopian flag. "This is not only a special thing for me but also for my country and all African women. The Ethiopian women are coming up in the marathon. This was the breakthrough and now we are ready to challenge the others."*

The race began early in the morning of July 28. A heavy rain the night before had left the streets damp and cooled the pre-race temperature to 70 degrees, although the runners still faced debilitating high humidity. Uta Pippig of Germany, a three-time winner of the prestigious Boston Marathon, was the pre-race favorite and took an early lead. Pippig expected the weather to warm up as the race went on and thought that the conditions would slow down her competitors. But Roba was not intimidated by this strategy. "I was so highly confident I was going to take care of the job that it didn't bother me at all," she said.

As the race went on, the sky remained overcast and the temperatures cool. Pippig's early burst of speed drained her energy, and she was caught by a pack of runners, including Roba, around Mile 10. Two miles later, Roba made her move, increasing her pace in order to move away from the pack. "I picked up the speed, and they would not follow. At that point, I was already sure that I would win because I had practiced very hard," she stated. She had taken a comfortable lead by the halfway point, and she seemed to be cruising along effortlessly by Mile 20. For the others,

Roba carries her country's flag during her victory lap after winning the Olympic women's marathon, 1996

though, it was a grueling race of attrition. In fact, 21 runners dropped out along the way, including frontrunner Pippig, who dropped out at about the 22-mile mark, and Jenny Spangler, an American favorite who dropped out at about 11 miles. Yet Roba was relaxed, running with long strides and her head held high. She made it look so easy.

The crowd roared when Roba entered the Olympic Stadium all alone and crossed the finish line for the gold medal. She had won the Olympic marathon by the largest margin ever — two minutes — with an impressive time of 2:26.05. She had beaten her previous personal best time by three minutes and come within one second of running the fastest women's marathon in the world in 1996. She had also become the first African woman to win a medal in an Olympic marathon since the women's marathon became an Olympic sport in 1984.

“

In Ethiopia, news of Roba's Olympic victory was greeted with much celebration. "I can tell you that everywhere, on every corner, they are celebrating," said Ethiopian team doctor Ayalew Tilahun. "It is starting already, I am sure. The shops all will close. The offices will close. Everybody when they hear about this, about this Atlanta moment, some may collapse. I am not kidding. To have an African champion — my god!"

”

After crossing the finish line, Roba knelt down and kissed the track, then took a victory lap around the stadium track carrying an Ethiopian flag. She had nearly completed her victory lap by the time the silver medalist entered the stadium. "This is not only a special thing for me but also for my country and all African women," Roba said after winning the gold. "The Ethiopian women are coming up in the marathon. This was the breakthrough and now we are ready to challenge the others."

News of Roba's victory was greeted with much celebration in Ethiopia. "I can tell you that everywhere, on every corner, they are celebrating," said Ethiopian team doctor Ayalew Tilahun. "It is starting already, I am sure. The shops all will close. The offices will close. Everybody when they hear about this, about this Atlanta moment, some may collapse. I am not kidding. To have an African champion — my god!" The government sponsored a huge party upon her return to Addis Ababa, where overflowing crowds packed the stadium. Roba received 50,000 bir (about $7,000), some land, and other prizes in recognition of her achievement. She was also promoted to the rank of major in the Ethiopian military, but her main service to her country continues to consist of training full time.

In an unprecedented honor, Roba's picture was placed inside one of the five Olympic rings that adorn the stadium in Addis Ababa. The other four rings contain pictures of Ethiopia's four previous Olympic champions, all of whom were men. In the past, women were often treated as second-class citizens in Ethiopian society. They were expected to stay at home, work in the fields, and take care of their husbands and children rather than pursue higher education or a career. Thus Roba's victory was considered an important event in improving the status of Ethiopian women. "It helps us to fight male chauvinism in the country," said Ayalew Yimam, a worker at the Ethiopian embassy in Washington, D.C. "Her winning brings women to a very important standing in society." Roba would agree. "It helps all the women. It keeps their morale high, and many young athletes can use this as a model."

> “
>
> ***During marathons, Roba has received a great deal of encouragement from the crowd, many of whom have waved Ethiopian flags. "When I am running, the greatest attention is on the race. But when I see the flag of my country, I turn around and look at them and fill myself with great courage."***
>
> ”

The 1997 Boston Marathon

Roba had a couple of disappointing races after her Olympic triumph, finishing eighth in late 1996 in a marathon in Tokyo, Japan, and second in early 1997 in a half-marathon (13.1 miles) in Lisbon, Portugal. She was still considered among the favorites for the 1997 Boston marathon, however, because she had run so strongly on the hilly course in Atlanta. Roba hoped to score a victory in Boston to prove that her gold medal performance had not been a fluke. Even though she decided against seeing the tricky Boston course ahead of time, she was still highly confident. When a reporter asked whether she believed she would win, Roba replied, "No doubt about it."

As the race began, the runners were faced with a headwind. Roba spent the first 12 miles as part of a lead pack of eight runners, then picked up the pace in order to spread things out. After her surge, just two competitors were able to stay with her: Elana Meyer and Colleen De Reuck, both from South Africa. Roba even gave up the lead on the famous series of hills known as Heartbreak between 17 and 21 miles. At this point, many experts thought that the inexperienced Roba would be overtaken by her

Roba receives the winning wreath at the Boston Marathon, 1997

veteran competitors, but in reality she was just resting up for her final push. "Up to that point I was leading all the while, but at that point I said, 'Let them have the chance,'" she explained afterward. Soon after completing the Heartbreak Hill section of the course, Roba moved back into the top spot.

As she had in the Olympics, Roba received a great deal of encouragement from the crowd, many of whom waved Ethiopian flags. "When I am running, the greatest attention is on the race," she noted. "But when I see the flag of my country, I turn around and look at them and fill myself with great courage." At Mile 24, Roba began increasing the distance between herself and the other runners. Again, her run was smooth and seemingly effortless. She glided to victory with a time of 2:26.23, beating the second-place runner by a margin of 46 seconds. Roba thus became the first African woman to win the Boston Marathon, as well as the first Olympic marathon champion ever to win in Boston the following year. Afterwards, she claimed that she had found the notoriously difficult course to be easy. "Before the race, they tell me that there are hills," she joked. "I looked for these hills, but I couldn't find them."

Following her impressive win in the 1997 Boston Marathon, however, Roba hit another rough patch in her running career. She dropped out of the world championship marathon at the halfway point due to pain in her right leg, and she finished fourth in the Tokyo Marathon with a disappointing time of 2:30.39. Nevertheless, she returned to Boston in 1998 as one of the favorites. The day before the big race, Tegla Loroupe of Kenya set a new world record for the women's marathon in Rotterdam, Holland, with a time of 2:20.47. Still, Roba claimed that she felt no pressure to defend her title or beat the new record. "Worry doesn't help in any kind of race. I concentrate on how I can run and win again," she stated.

> “
>
> *According to American former Olympic marathon champion Frank Shorter, "I believe she is the best female marathon runner in history. Roba has all the elements. You watch her run, you don't really know how fast she's going until you try to run along with her. Her sense of tactics is perfect, and it's never the same. She's very disciplined."*
>
> ”

Running in Boston Again

Runners in the 1998 Boston Marathon were blessed with good conditions on race day, with a temperature in the 60s and a slight tailwind. Roba started out in a lead pack of four runners, but by Mile 11 it had become a two-woman race between Roba and De Reuck. The two women stayed together for several miles, and even passed each other cups of water in a cooperative spirit. But Roba began to open up a lead over the hilly section of the course and extended it as De Reuck became weaker and dropped back. Despite suffering from pain in her right leg that grew worse as the race went on, Roba claimed her second straight Boston Marathon title with a time of 2:23.21, fully four minutes ahead of the next runner. It was the fifth-fastest women's marathon time in history, and improved her personal best time by two-and-a-half minutes. "Had I not got that pain, I would have finished in 2:20 or 2:22," Roba claimed later.

With two Boston Marathon titles to add to her Olympic gold medal, Roba has claimed a place for herself in the history of her sport. "I believe she is the best female marathon runner in history," said American former Olympic marathon champion Frank Shorter. "Roba has all the elements. You watch her run, you don't really know how fast she's going until you try to run along with her. Her sense of tactics is perfect, and it's never the same. She's very disciplined."

HOME AND FAMILY

Roba earned a total of $155,000 for her two Boston Marathon victories — a fortune by Ethiopian standards. Despite her newfound wealth, however, she continues to live in a modest home in Addis Ababa. She spends nearly all of her free time training with her country's male marathon runners on rough and hilly terrain at an altitude of 10,000 feet, hoping to add more marathon victories to her already impressive list of accomplishments.

HONORS AND AWARDS

Marrakesh Marathon: first place, 1996
Rome Marathon: first place, 1996
Olympic Gold Medal, Women's Marathon: 1996
Boston Marathon: first place, 1997 and 1998

FURTHER READING

Periodicals

Atlanta Journal and Constitution, July 29, 1996, p.S14
Baltimore Morning Sun, July 29, 1996, p.C8
Boston Globe, April 18, 1997, p.C5; Apr. 22, 1997, p.F1; Apr. 18, 1998, p.D1; Apr. 21, 1998, p.D1
Chicago Tribune, July 29, 1996, p.S5; Apr. 20, 1997, p.S11; Apr. 21, 1998, p.S1
New York Times, July 29, 1996, p.C1; Apr. 21, 1997, p.C7; Apr. 22, 1997, p.B13; Apr. 21, 1998, p.C1
Rocky Mountain News, May 25, 1998, p.C3
Runner's World, Nov. 1996, p.86; July 1997, p.72; July 1998, p.66
San Francisco Chronicle, July 29, 1996, p.C4
Washington Post, July 29, 1996, p.C7; Apr. 22, 1997, p.E1

ADDRESS

Boston Athletic Association
131 Clarendon Street
Boston, MA 02116

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

http://www.ethiopians.com
http://www.bostonmarathon.org/home.asp

Jackie Robinson 1919-1972

American Professional Baseball Player with the Brooklyn Dodgers
First African-American to Play Major League Baseball

BIRTH

Jack Roosevelt Robinson was born January 31, 1919, in Cairo, Georgia. He was the youngest of five children born to Jerry Robinson and Mallie (McGriff) Robinson. His father, who was a farmer, abandoned the family when Jackie was only six months old, and the children never saw him again. A year later, Mallie Robinson took Jackie and her other children—

Edgar, Frank, Mack, and Willa Mae — to Pasadena, California, where she worked long hours as a housekeeper to feed and clothe her family.

YOUTH

Robinson had no memory of his family's long journey to California, but he recalled that "as I grew older, I often thought about the courage it took for my mother to break away from the South," where most of her friends and relatives lived. The family initially lived with Burton McGriff, who was Mallie's brother and the children's uncle, but Mallie was determined to establish her independence. She worked long hours washing and ironing clothes in hopes of someday buying a house for her kids. "I remember, even as a small boy, having a lot of pride in my mother," Robinson recalled. "I thought she must have some kind of magic to be able to do all the things she did, to work so hard and never complain and to make us all feel happy. . . . She indoctrinated us with the importance of family unity, religion, and kindness toward others. Her great dream for us was that we go to school."

Mallie Robinson was eventually able to buy a house on Pepper Street in Pasadena, but the Robinsons quickly discovered that they were unwelcome in the mostly white neighborhood. At that time, many white people felt a deep and abiding prejudice against black people. African-Americans were often treated as inferior, and they were expected to act subservient. Jackie Robinson and his family felt the sting of prejudice in their own neighborhood. Neighbors called them names and repeatedly called the police on them for no reason at all. The family persevered, however, handling the hatred that was directed at them with dignity. Willa Mae Robinson recalled that relations between her family and the rest of the neighborhood slowly improved. Most of their neighbors eventually came to admire her mother's great efforts to provide for her family, she noted, "and then we got to be real friends and all in the neighborhood. They found out we were human, too; the color didn't do anything to them."

Jackie Robinson's childhood was an exceptionally busy one. He tried to help his mother pay the bills by taking on a variety of after-school jobs, including delivering newspapers and selling hot dogs at sporting events at the nearby Rose Bowl stadium. He also loved to play sports at recess and on weekends. "In grammar school some of my classmates would share their lunches with me if I played on their team," remembered Robinson. His sports role model during his youth was his older brother Mack, a talented athlete in his own right who eventually went on to win a silver medal in the 1936 Olympics in the 200-meter dash.

102 A.

Despite his sister's heartfelt efforts to supervise him, however, young Jackie managed to find many opportunities to get into mischief when his mother was away working. He joined a street gang that was well-known for its involvement in shoplifting and vandalism, and before long Robinson was getting into trouble on a regular basis. "I suppose I might have become a full-fledged juvenile delinquent if it had not been for the influence of two men who shared my mother's thinking," said Robinson. One of these men was Karl Downs, a local minister who took a sincere interest in Robinson's life. The other was a neighborhood mechanic named Carl Anderson. "[Carl] took me aside and talked to me about the gang," recalled Robinson. "He didn't scold me, and he approached the subject from a point of view I couldn't ignore. He made me see that if I continued with the gang it would hurt my mother as well as myself. He told me I ought to admit to myself that I didn't belong in a gang, that I was simply following the crowd because I was afraid of being thought different, of being 'chicken.' He said it didn't take guts to follow the crowd, that courage and intelligence lay in being willing to be different. I was too ashamed to tell Carl how right he was, but what he said got to me." Robinson stopped hanging around with the gang, devoting his energies instead to becoming a top-notch athlete.

EDUCATION

Robinson attended Cleveland Elementary School and Washington Elementary School in Pasadena, where he was by all accounts an intelligent, likable student who charmed most of his teachers. After completing elementary school, Robinson moved on to Washington Junior High School in 1931. Four years later he enrolled at John Muir Technical High School, where he was an indifferent student but a superb athlete. Robinson excelled at many sports, earning letters in football, basketball, baseball, and track. He was blessed with natural athletic ability, but friends recalled that his competitive drive was a big factor in his success as well. "He was a hard loser," recalled one school friend. "By that I mean that he always played his best and did his best and gave all he had, and he didn't like to lose. He liked to be the best, and he would be unhappy at school the day after we lost. He took losses very hard. The rest of us might shrug off a loss, but Jack would cry if we lost."

Robinson graduated from John Muir Technical in January 1937 and immediately enrolled at Pasadena Junior College. During his days at the junior college, Robinson's amazing athletic feats in a variety of sports attracted a great deal of attention from major college programs. As quarterback, he led his school to an unbeaten season in football, and he broke several school records in track. On the baseball diamond, meanwhile, he led all junior college players in batting in 1938 with an incredible .466 average. Robinson's talent and his quiet but fun-loving demeanor made him popular with the other students, but he would later recall that neither he nor any of the other black students who attended the school were ever invited to join any student clubs or organizations.

In 1939 Robinson moved on to the University of California-Los Angeles (UCLA), where he was given a football scholarship. "At UCLA I became the university's first four-letter man," he recalled. "I participated in basketball, baseball, football, and track." He was a dominant force in all those sports, dazzling fans and opponents alike with his strength, speed, and competitive fire. He received several All-America nominations in football, won the Pacific Coast Conference broad jump competition in 1940, and led the Pacific Coast Conference in scoring in both 1939 and 1940 in basketball. It was also at UCLA that he met Rachel Isum, who would eventually become his wife. "I was immediately attracted to Rachel's looks and charms, but as in many love stories, I didn't have the slightest idea I was meeting a young lady who would become the most important person in my life," said Robinson.

> "
>
> *When he started out as a ballplayer in the Negro Leagues, Robinson was confronted with segregated facilities for blacks and whites. "This fatiguing travel wouldn't have been so bad if we could have had decent meals. There was no hotel in many of the places we played. Sometimes there was a hotel for blacks which had no eating facilities. No one even thought of trying to get accommodations in white hotels. Some of the crummy eating joints would not serve us at all."*
>
> "

But as time passed, Robinson became concerned about his future. He did not believe that he would ever have the opportunity to make a living in professional sports. At that time, sports teams were still completely segregated, and the major leagues did not allow blacks on their teams. "After two years at UCLA I decided to leave," he stated. "I was convinced that no amount of education would help a black man get a job. I felt I was living in an academic and athletic dream world. It seemed very necessary for me to relieve some of my mother's financial burdens even though I knew it had always been her dream to have me finish college."

Robinson in 1945, in the uniform of the Negro League's Kansas City Monarchs

Robinson took a job as an assistant athletic director at a National Youth Administration (NYA) camp in California, then briefly played football for the Honolulu Bears, a semiprofessional team that played in the Hawaii Senior Football League. After one season with the team, he returned to California and got a job with Lockheed Aircraft. By this time, wrote biographer Arnold Rampersad, Robinson had become "a far more mature and polished young man than he had been when he entered UCLA in 1939. The adulation showered on him for his amazing athletic feats had not left him vain and self-indulgent; his core moral values, learned from his mother and reinforced by Karl Downs, among others, remained firmly in place. Despite his quick temper in the face of injustice, especially racial discrimination, he lived on the whole a life of discipline, restraint, and self-denial; he thought of himself and his future in terms of moral and social obligations rather than privilege and entitlement."

WORLD WAR II

Robinson's business career was interrupted in April 1942, when he was drafted into the U.S. Army. Five months earlier the Japanese had bombed the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, thrusting the United States into World War II. The U.S. military was drafting many young men, black and white, to help with the war effort. Robinson was not sure how he felt about serving in the military. He wanted to help his country, but he was concerned about his mother's financial well-being and the military's reputation for treating black men unfairly.

After completing basic training at Fort Riley, Kansas, in May 1942, Robinson and several other black men in his unit applied for Officers'

Candidate School (OCS). Their scores proved good enough to be admitted into the school, but the military at first refused to allow them into the school because of their race. The situation changed only after famous heavyweight boxer Joe Louis, a black man who was also stationed at Fort Riley for the war, complained to some influential friends of his in the government. After that, recalled Robinson, "The Fort Riley command began to get some heat from Washington and we suddenly found ourselves being welcomed into OCS. I became a second lieutenant in January 1943."

Due to an injured ankle that had been bothering him periodically for the past few years, Robinson was not assigned to a combat unit. Instead, he served as a morale officer until his honorable discharge in November 1944. He would later recall his years in the U.S. Army with a mixture of fondness and bitterness. Robinson made many good friends during his time in the service — including a strong friendship with Louis — and he was heartened at the integration between whites and blacks that he saw there, even as the outside world remained highly segregated. But he still encountered many instances of racism. He tried playing athletics in the Army, for example, only to find that opposing squads sometimes refused to play against a team with a black player on it. The color of his skin made it impossible for him to advance in the service in the way that white soldiers could. And on one occasion, he was falsely accused of violations of good conduct by a white soldier. These accusations ultimately resulted in a court-martial proceeding in which Robinson had to prove that he had done nothing wrong. He was eventually found not guilty and allowed to resume his duties, but the incident soured him on the military. "The war was a time of sacrifice for countless Americans, but for Robinson it had been deeply frustrating," said Rampersad. "With the potential to become an excellent soldier and a leader of soldiers, he had been barred from making something substantial of his talents; the Army had come close to destroying him. In the process, however, he had learned more about life . . . [and he] continued to nurture the faith that he yet might be destined by God for something great."

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Negro American Baseball League — Kansas City Monarchs

Soon after his discharge, Robinson signed a contract to play with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro American Baseball League for $400 a month. For years, black baseball players had been forced to play in the "Negro Leagues" because of rules that barred them from playing in all-white Major League Baseball, where the players received far greater salaries and media coverage. Robinson enjoyed playing baseball, and he was able to use his salary to help his mother pay her bills, but he often found that playing with the Monarchs was a depressing experience.

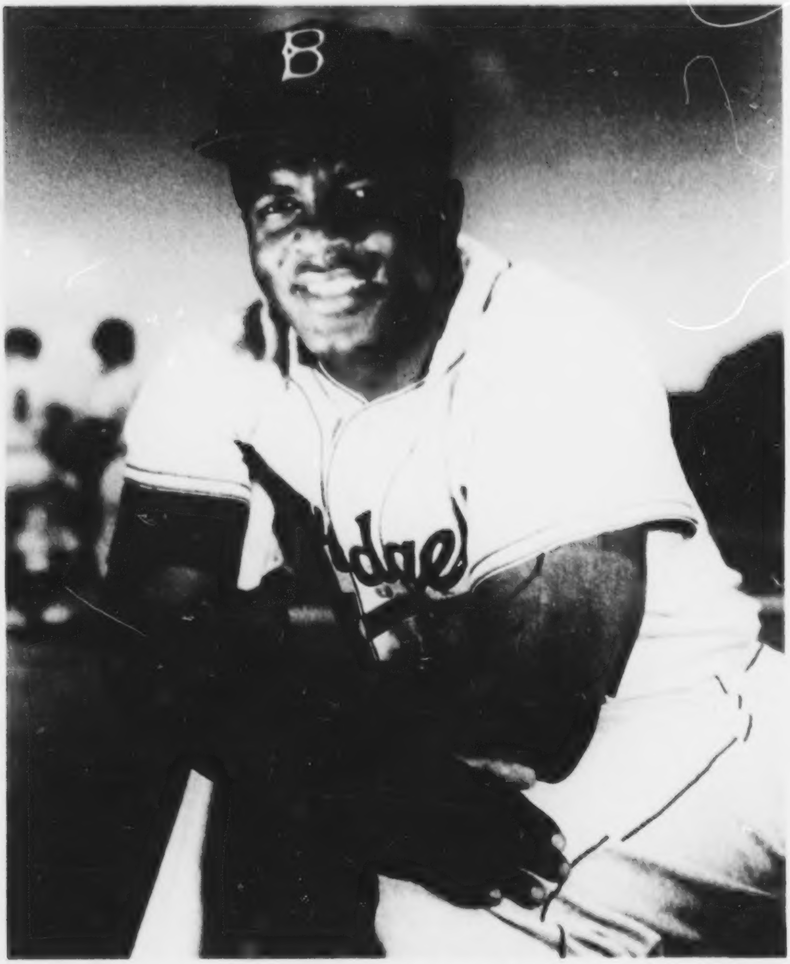
Players in the Negro Leagues received none of the luxuries that their white counterparts often took for granted. Much of the country was still segregated under what were called "Jim Crow" laws. These laws forced the segregation of the races and created "separate but equal" facilities—housing, schools, bathrooms, drinking fountains, and more—for blacks and whites. In reality, the separate facilities for blacks were miserably inadequate. So for African-Americans, travel could be brutal. "This fatiguing travel wouldn't have been so bad if we could have had decent meals," said Robinson. "There was no hotel in many of the places we played. Sometimes there was a hotel for blacks which had no eating facilities. No one even thought of trying to get accommodations in white hotels. Some of the crummy eating joints would not serve us at all."

On the field, however, Robinson never let the situation detract from his play. Indeed, he immediately established himself as Kansas City's best player. Playing at shortstop, Robinson batted .340 in 1945, and in an exhibition game against a team of white major league stars, he hit two doubles off of Hall of Fame pitcher Bob Feller. But as the season wore on, Robinson wondered if the long hours on the road and the rejection from white businesses and communities were worth it. "I never expected the walls [of segregation] to come tumbling down in my lifetime," he remembered. "I began to wonder why I should dedicate my life to a career where the boundaries of progress were set by racial discrimination." In addition, Robinson was growing increasingly concerned that his travel schedule was affecting his relationship with Rachel.

Integrating Baseball

Unknown to Robinson, however, the president of the major league Brooklyn Dodgers was taking aim at baseball's racist notions with a determined eye. After assuming leadership of the Dodgers in 1943, Branch Rickey had decided to use his position to try and integrate major league baseball. "He knew that achieving it would be very difficult," recalled Robinson. "There would be deep resentment, determined opposition, and perhaps even racial violence. He was convinced he was morally right, and he shrewdly sensed that making the game a truly national one would have healthy financial results."

Rickey knew, however, that the pressure would be enormous on the first black player to play in the major leagues, so he was patient. He wanted to make sure that he found the right person to take on such an enor-



Robinson as a Brooklyn Dodger, 1952

mous task. When he heard about Robinson's fabulous 1945 season with the Monarchs, the Dodgers president was intrigued. Scouting reports confirmed that Robinson had major league talent, so Rickey arranged a meeting with the young star in August 1945. Rickey explained that he wanted to sign Robinson to play with the Montreal Royals, the Dodgers top minor league club, and eventually move on up to the Brooklyn team. "I was thrilled, scared, and excited," remembered Robinson. "I was incredulous. Most of all, I was speechless."

Rickey warned the young ballplayer, though, that "there's virtually nobody on our side. No owners, no umpires, very few newspapermen. And I'm afraid that many fans will be hostile. We'll be in a tough position. We can win only if we can convince the world that I'm doing this because you're a great ballplayer and a fine gentleman."

Robinson thought about Rickey's words for a moment and then asked him if he was looking for a black player who was afraid to fight back. "I never will forget the way he exploded," recalled Robinson. "He said, 'I'm looking for a ballplayer with guts enough not to fight back.'" Robinson quickly agreed to terms ($600-a-month salary with a $3,500 signing bonus) and prepared himself to be the first black player to play in the major league baseball system.

> *When Robinson was first signed to the Brooklyn Dodgers, he recalled, "I was thrilled, scared, and excited. I was incredulous. Most of all, I was speechless."*

Robinson's signing attracted nationwide attention. Black people across the nation were thrilled about the news, and many white people heartily supported the move. But many other whites expressed great anger at the signing. The negative reaction was especially strong in the southern United States, where segregation and racism were particularly entrenched. Robinson knew the challenge ahead of him was a big one. The player who broke the color barrier, he said, would have "to be one who could take abuse, name-calling, rejection by fans and sportswriters and by fellow players not only on opposing teams but on his own. He had to be able to stand up in the face of merciless persecution and not retaliate. On the other hand, he had to be a contradiction in human terms; he still had to have spirit." Supported by Rachel, whom he married in February 1946, Robinson steeled himself for spring training.

Breaking the Color Barrier

Robinson struggled in the opening weeks of spring training in 1946. He was nervous about all the attention that was being paid to him. In addition, a number of players on the Royals and the Dodgers (the two teams trained together) made it clear that they did not like having a black player around. Several of the ballparks in which the team played exhibition games had rules forbidding blacks from playing with whites, so Robinson was forced to sit out some games.

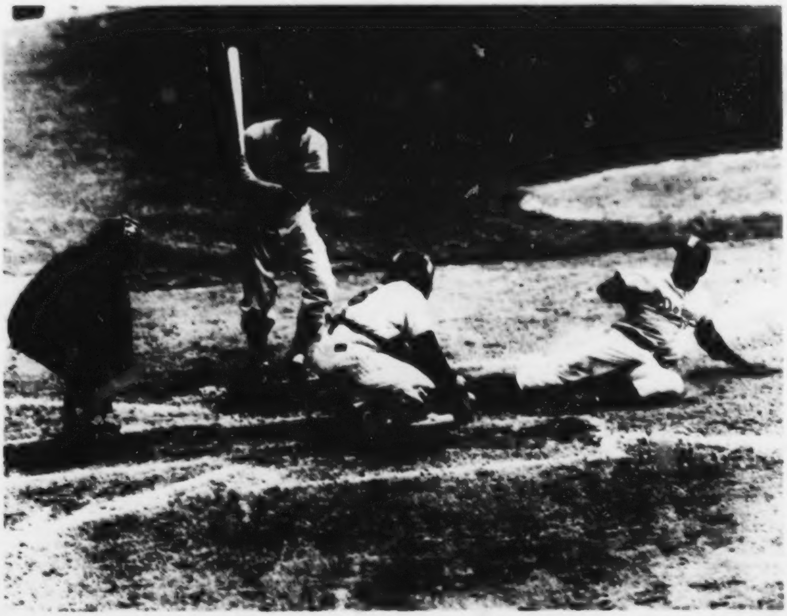
When the season opened, however, Robinson proved that he belonged. The Royals opened the International League season in New Jersey on April 18, 1946. Robinson, who was named the team's starting second baseman, was aware that many of the 30,000 fans that had crammed into the park were there to see how he played, but he did not let the pressure get to him. Instead, he cranked four hits in five at-bats, including a three-run homer. One reporter at the game later called it "one of the most sensational debuts any ball player ever made in any ball game." As the season went on, Robinson became more comfortable, and he finished with a league-leading .349 batting average. Even better, the Royals won the International League championship that year.

Still, the season was not that enjoyable for Robinson. He encountered racial discrimination on many of the team's road trips, and found it very difficult to ignore the vicious taunts that he heard from fans and opposing dugouts. But the fans in Montreal, Canada, quickly embraced him as one of their favorites, a factor that did much to soothe his anger. "After the rejections, unpleasantness, and uncertainties, it was encouraging to find an atmosphere of complete acceptance," said Robinson. "The people of Montreal were warm and wonderful to us." But he was quick to point out that his single biggest ally was his wife. "Rachel's understanding love was a powerful antidote for the poison of being taunted by fans, sneered at by fellow players, and constantly mistreated because of my blackness."

Promotion to the Major Leagues

In 1947 Robinson was promoted to the Brooklyn Dodgers, thus becoming the first black player ever to play in the major leagues. Debates about the move erupted like wildfire across the country, as white politicians, reporters, and fans argued and black neighborhoods celebrated. Encouraged by Rickey, who told the young star that "I want you to run wild, to steal the pants off them, to be the most conspicuous player on the field," Robinson prepared for opening day as Brooklyn's starting first baseman.

Unfortunately, Robinson started the season in a batting slump. Racists seized on the slump as evidence that black people could not play at the highest level of organized baseball, and the young slugger soon heard taunts about his playing ability as well as his skin color. One night, the abuse that was hurled at him from Philadelphia Phillies manager Ben Chapman and his players grew so bad that Robinson later admitted that he felt "tortured" by it. He knew that if he reacted to it, enemies of major league integration would use it as justification to throw him out of the league. But after the game, it turned out that Robinson's dignified behavior in the face of Chapman's awful words brought him a wave of new



Robinson safely stealing home plate under the tag attempt of Yankees' catcher Yogi Berra in the eighth inning of the World Series opener, September 28, 1955

support. Many newspaper reporters heavily criticized Chapman and the Phillies for their poor sportsmanship, and Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler warned the team to stop attacking Robinson. Most importantly, though, Rickey indicated that "Chapman did more than anybody to unite the Dodgers. When he poured out that string of unconscionable abuse, he solidified and united 30 men, not one of whom was willing to sit by and see someone kick around a man who had his hands tied behind his back — Chapman made Jackie a real member of the Dodgers."

As the season wore on, it became clear that Robinson had become accepted by most of his teammates. He became particularly good friends with Pee Wee Reese, one of Brooklyn's most popular players. In the early weeks of the season, the two players had not spoken much to one another. But one day in Boston, a group of Red Sox players started yelling at Robinson. He ignored them, and they turned their ugliness on Reese, who was standing nearby. The fans knew that Reese had grown up in the American South, where racial prejudice and segregation laws were very commonplace, and they started asking him how a Southern gentleman could play baseball with a black man. "Pee Wee didn't answer them," Robinson said. "Without a glance in their direction, he left his position and walked over to me. He put his hand on my shoulder and began talking to me. His words weren't important. I don't even remember what he said. It was the gesture of comradeship and support that counted."

By the end of the season, Robinson's year had become a memorable one for all sorts of reasons. He had snapped out of his early season slump in fine style, showing a deft fielding touch and a sensational all-around offensive game as he helped the Dodgers win the pennant. At the end of the season he was named Rookie of the Year by the *Sporting News*, a magazine that had predicted at the beginning of the year that Robinson would be a failure. Even more importantly, he paved the way for other black baseball players in the majors. By the end of the season a number of other black players were playing in major league baseball. Finally, Robinson had given baseball a huge monetary shot in the arm. Black people flocked to ballparks all around the country to see their hero play, and thousands of white people who did not care about the color of his skin bought tickets to see him play as well.

At the end of the season, Robinson could take pride in his performance both on and off the field. "I had started the season as a lonely man, often feeling like a black Don Quixote tilting at a lot of white windmills. I ended up feeling like a member of a solid team. The Dodgers were a championship team because all of us had learned something. I had learned how to exercise self-control — to answer insults, violence, and injustice with silence — and I had learned how to earn the respect of my teammates. They had learned that it's not skin color but talent and ability that counts."

"

Writer Frank Deford said in* Newsweek, *"He was as superb an athlete as ever there was, and he was one of the most significant racial figures in American history. . . . There is an expression in baseball: set the table. The table setter is the intrepid fellow who starts things off, gets on base so that the big slugger can bring him in — make a run, clear the table. So was Robinson the table setter for Thurgood Marshall and Martin Luther King and all who followed. Had Robinson not won the North, how much longer would it have taken for his successors to have won all the nation?"

"

During the winter of 1947 Robinson launched an extended speaking tour across the South. "It was a successful tour except for the fact that almost every night we were treated to some of the best Southern cooking available in private homes," he said. "We ate like pigs, and for me it was disastrous." When he reported for spring training in 1948, he was more than 20 pounds overweight, and it took him quite a while to shed those extra pounds. After a slow start, though, Robinson posted a .296 batting average and led the league in fielding percentage. The most memorable game for him that season was a contest in Pittsburgh where he was thrown out of the game for heckling an umpire. According to Robinson, all the Dodgers playing had started booing umpire Butch Henline for what they felt was a bad call. Henline warned the players to quit, but Robinson offered up a few more heckling remarks and the umpire booted him out of the game. "He didn't pick on me because I was black," remembered Robinson. "He was treating me exactly as he would any ballplayer who got on his nerves. That made me feel great, even though I couldn't play anymore that day. One of the newspapers said it in the best headline I ever got: JACKIE JUST ANOTHER GUY."

> "
>
> *As Robinson became more outspoken with reporters, he discovered a double standard for white and black ballplayers. "I learned that as long as I appeared to ignore insult and injury, I was a martyred hero to a lot of people who seemed to have sympathy for the underdog. But the minute I began to answer, to argue, to protest — the minute I began to sound off — I became a swellhead, a wise guy, an 'uppity' nigger. When a white guy did it, he had spirit. When a black player did it, he was 'ungrateful,' 'an upstart,' 'a sorehead.'"*
>
> "

Robinson Races to an MVP Award

As the 1949 season approached, Robinson felt that after two seasons of holding his tongue and turning the other cheek, he wanted to stand up for himself and have the freedom to respond to those who taunted him. Rickey agreed that Robinson had proved that he belonged, and that he could no longer ask him to remain silent when confronted with ugly incidents of bigotry. "So I told Robinson that he was on his own. Then I sat back happily, knowing

Robinson with Branch Rickey, 1957

that, with the restraints removed, Robinson was going to show the National League a thing or two," Rickey noted.

Robinson started the 1949 season off with a bang, punching out home runs and doubles and stealing bases with amazing regularity. He also became more outspoken with reporters, only to find that a double standard for white and black ballplayers was still very much in effect. "I learned that as long as I appeared to ignore insult and injury, I was a martyred hero to a lot of people who seemed to have sympathy for the underdog. But the minute I began to answer, to argue, to protest — the minute I began to sound off — I became a swellhead, a wise guy, an 'uppity' nigger. When a white guy did it, he had spirit. When a black player did it, he was 'ungrateful,' 'an upstart,' 'a sorehead.'"

During the 1949 season, Robinson was asked to speak before a committee in the U.S. Congress. They wanted him to discuss some comments made by Paul Robeson, a famous African-American actor and singer. Robeson became controversial because of his support for Communist

Robinson becomes the first black player inducted into baseball's Hall of Fame, 1962

causes at a time when the country's worst enemy was the Communist-led Soviet Union. His remarks led some white people to worry that African-Americans might not be willing to fight for America if the nation ever went to war with the Soviet Union. Because of Robeson's remarks, some whites distrusted blacks' loyalty and patriotism. Robinson's speech before Congress brought praise from nearly everyone who heard it. He told the committee that he respected Robeson, who had become an activist on behalf of black people, but that he felt that the vast majority of African-Americans were patriots who would support their country. "That doesn't mean that we're going to stop fighting race discrimination in this country until we've got it licked," Robinson added in his speech. "It means that we're going to fight it all the harder because our stake in the future is so big."

After appearing before Congress, Robinson resumed his decimation of National League pitching. He posted a league-leading .342 batting average, slugged 124 runs-batted-in (RBIs), and led the league in stolen bases with 37 to guide the Dodgers to another pennant. Brooklyn's season ended in the World Series, when the team lost a tough series to the powerful New York Yankees. Robinson's great year was recognized by the nation's sportswriters, who voted him the league's Most Valuable Player.

In 1950 Robinson tallied another great year. He finished with a .328 batting average and starred in *The Jackie Robinson Story*, a film about his life. Unfortunately, Brooklyn just missed the playoffs and Branch Rickey resigned from the Dodgers after a front office power struggle with other team executives. Robinson was very saddened to see Rickey leave the club, for their relationship had become a close one.

In 1951 the Dodgers returned to the playoffs to play the New York Giants for the National League title and the right to play in the World Series. Once again, Robinson had been a mainstay in the Brooklyn lineup during the season. He had finished the season with a .338 batting average and 25 stolen bases, proving once again that, even at age 32, he was one of the league's top players. He desperately wanted to beat the Giants to return to the World Series, but the hopes of Robinson and his teammates were dashed when the Giants' Bobby Thomson slugged a dramatic winning homer in the bottom of the ninth inning of the last game of the series. This home run came to be known as "The Shot Heard around the World," and it remains one of the most famous plays in major league history.

In 1952 and 1953, Robinson continued to star. He batted over .300 in both seasons, and his hot bat and solid glove were instrumental in taking the Dodgers to the World Series each year. But each season ended in disappointment with defeats at the hands of the New York Yankees. By the beginning of the 1954 season, Robinson could tell that his body was feeling the effects of years of athletic competition. When Brooklyn fell short in its bid to make the playoffs that season, their aging star began to wonder if he would ever win a World Series championship.

A World Series Championship at Last

But the following year, Robinson's long years of hustle and sacrifice finally paid off with a championship ring. Led by a great pitching staff, the Dodgers sailed through the regular season and into the World Series. Robinson had posted a .256 average during the regular season, the lowest of his entire major league career, but in the 1955 World Series he squeezed one last burst of superb play out of his tiring body. In the first game of the series, Robinson successfully stole home in a daring piece of base running. Brooklyn lost the game, but many observers later said that Robinson's bold play sparked the team to a new level of determination. The Series went the full seven games. When it was over, the Dodgers had posted a 2-0 triumph in Game Seven to win the championship. "It was one of the greatest thrills of my life to be finally on a World Series winner," Robinson exclaimed after the game.

Robinson played one last season with the Dodgers, but as the year wound down, he decided that it was probably time for him to retire. Brooklyn's efforts to trade him to the Giants sealed the decision, and in January 1957 he formally retired from baseball.

Life After Baseball

Immediately after retiring, Robinson joined the Chock Full O'Nuts Corporation as the company's vice-president of community relations. He also donated his time and talent to various organizations that were working to advance the rights of black people in America. Robinson worked especially closely with the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), and by the late 1950s he was one of the group's most effective speakers and fundraisers. "I had traveled thousands of miles and made dozens of talks and speeches and raised important quantities of money for the NAACP," he recalled. "I regret none of this, for it remains today the oldest and the strongest civil rights organization we have. It has a proud history of achievement in the protestation of the rights of black people, and it has fought strongly for those principles on which America was supposed to have been founded." Robinson stayed with the organization until 1967, when he left the group over a dispute about the organization's leadership.

By the early 1960s, when Robinson was voted into baseball's Hall of Fame, the trailblazing legend was a fixture in national politics. He actively campaigned on behalf of congressional and presidential candidates, tirelessly lobbied for civil rights, and in 1964 helped establish a black-

Rachel Robinson speaks during the "Salute to Jackie Robinson Night" at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles on April 5, 1997. This tribute commemorated the 50th anniversary of Robinson joining the Dodgers and integrating major league baseball.

owned financial institution called the Freedom National Bank to help worthy black business owners get loans for their businesses.

The latter part of the 1960s were sad ones for Robinson in many respects. In 1965 Branch Rickey died. "As I mourned for him, I realized how much our relationship had deepened *after* I left baseball," said Robinson. "It was that later relationship that made me feel almost as if I had lost my own father. Branch Rickey, especially after I was no longer in the sports spotlight, treated me like a son."

Three years later, Robinson received another terrible personal blow when his mother passed away in Pasadena. At the same time, he and his wife were grappling with their eldest son's growing addiction to drugs. Jackie Robinson Jr. had sometimes found it difficult to be the son of a famous man, and when he was sent to fight in the Vietnam War, he had turned to drugs to block out the ugly reality of the war. "When Jackie [Jr.] got into deep trouble, I realized that I had been so busy trying to help other youngsters that I had neglected my own," Robinson later admitted.

Supported by his parents, Jackie Robinson Jr. eventually licked his drug dependency and even became a counselor to help other people who had problems with drugs. In June 1971, however, he died in a car accident.

Robinson, meanwhile, was fighting health problems of his own in the early 1970s. His doctors had diagnosed him with diabetes and heart disease, and he knew that he did not have long to live. In June 1972 he made one of his final public appearances. The Dodgers, who had relocated to Los Angeles in the late 1950s, put together a ceremony to honor Robinson on the 25th anniversary of his historic entrance into the world of major league baseball. A few months later, on October 24, 1972, Robinson suffered a fatal heart attack.

> *"Jackie Robinson was anointed," said film director Spike Lee. "God chose him to do what he did. And not many people could have done what he did. What type of man did it take to carry the hopes, the dreams, the aspirations of a whole race on his shoulders, thinking, if I [messed] up, it's going to set my people back 20 years? What type of man?"*

ROBINSON'S LEGACY

In 1997, a full 50 years after Jackie Robinson's pioneering season with the Brooklyn Dodgers, Americans around the country celebrated the golden anniversary of his achievement. Major League Baseball agreed to retire his number 42 from *all* major league teams, and countless writers and organizations paid tribute to the man who gave hope to black Americans that integration was not a dream. "He was as superb an athlete as ever there was," writer Frank Deford said in *Newsweek*, "and he was one of the most significant racial figures in American history. . . . There is an expression in baseball: set the table. The table setter is the intrepid fellow who starts things off, gets on base so that the big slugger can bring him in—make a run, clear the table. So was Robinson the table setter for Thurgood Marshall and Martin Luther King and all who followed. Had Robinson not won the North, how much longer would it have taken for his successors to have won all the nation?"

Many black Americans who grew up watching Robinson's exploits have credited him with inspiring them to believe in themselves. Others, meanwhile, continue to marvel at the dignity and courage he displayed under terribly difficult circumstances. "Jackie Robinson was anointed," said film director Spike Lee. "God chose him to do what he did. And not many people could have done what he did. What type of man did it take to carry the hopes, the dreams, the aspirations of a whole race on his shoulders, thinking, if I [messed] up, it's going to set my people back 20 years? What type of man?"

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Jackie and Rachel Robinson were married for 26 years, from 1946 until his death in 1972. They had three children, Jackie Jr. (who died in the 1971 auto accident), Sharon, and David.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Robinson loved all sports, but during his major league playing days and after his retirement, he became especially fond of golf. He also spent a good deal of his time working on behalf of disadvantaged youth and for civil rights.

WRITINGS

Jackie Robinson: My Own Story, 1948 (with Wendell Smith)
I Never Had It Made, 1972 (with Alfred Duckett)

HONORS AND AWARDS

International League Batting Champion: 1946
National League Rookie of the Year: 1947
Annual Merit Award (NAACP): 1947
National League Most Valuable Player: 1949
National League Batting Champion: 1949
Baseball Player of the Year (*Look* magazine): 1949
National League All-Star Team: 1949, 1952
Spingarn Medal (NAACP): 1956
SCLC Hall of Fame Award (Southern Christian Leadership Conference): 1962
Major League Baseball Hall of Fame: 1962
Silver Anniversary All-America Award (*Sports Illustrated*): 1965
"The Man of 25 Years in Sports" (*Sport*): 1971, awarded to the single most important athlete of the previous 25 years
Presidential Medal of Freedom: 1984

FURTHER READING

Books

Bergman, Irwin B. *Jackie Robinson,* 1994 (juvenile)
Coombs, Karen Mueller. *Jackie Robinson: Baseball's Civil Rights Legend,* 1997 (juvenile)
Denenberg, Barry. *Stealing Home: The Story of Jackie Robinson,* 1990 (juvenile)
Diamond, Arthur. *The Importance of Jackie Robinson,* 1992 (juvenile)
Dingle, Derek T. *First in the Field: Baseball Hero Jackie Robinson* (juvenile)
Encyclopedia Brittanica, 1996
Falkner, David. *Great Time Coming: The Life of Jackie Robinson from Baseball to Birmingham,* 1995
The Jackie Robinson Reader: Writings By and About Jackie Robinson, 1997
Rampersad, Arnold. *Jackie Robinson: A Biography,* 1997
Reiser, Howard. *Jackie Robinson: Baseball Pioneer,* 1992 (juvenile)
Robinson, Jackie, with Wendell Smith. *Jackie Robinson: My Own Story,* 1948
Robinson, Jackie, with Alfred Duckett. *I Never Had It Made,* 1972
Robinson, Sharon. *Stealing Home: An Intimate Family Portrait by the Daughter of Jackie Robinson,* 1996
Scott, Richard. *Jackie Robinson: Baseball Great,* 1987 (juvenile)
Shorto, Russell. *Jackie Robinson and the Breaking of the Color Barrier,* 1991 (juvenile)
Stout, Glenn. *Jackie Robinson: Between the Baselines,* 1997
Tygiel, Jules. *Baseball's Great Experiment: Jackie Robinson and His Legacy,* 1997
Tygiel, Jules. *The Jackie Robinson Reader: Perspectives on an American Hero,* 1998
World Book Encyclopedia, 1998

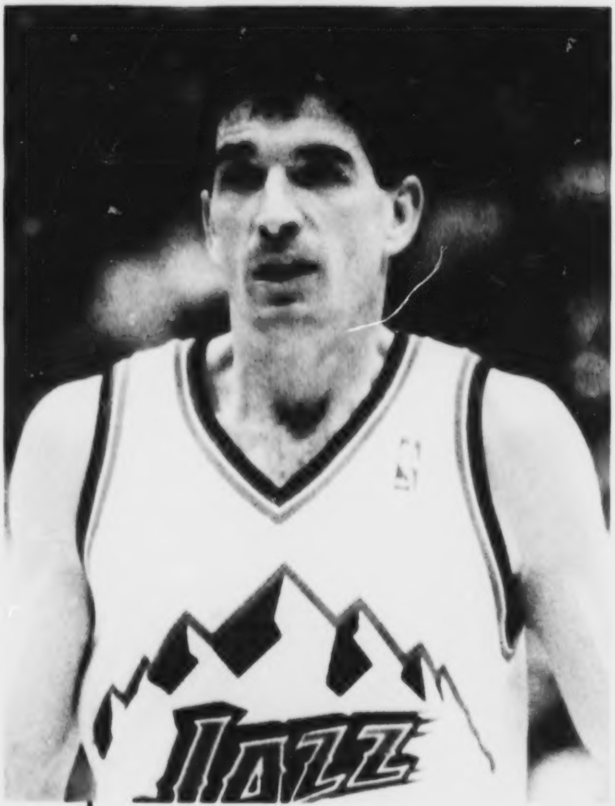
Periodicals

American History, Mar.-Apr. 1997, p.32
Current Biography Yearbook 1947; 1972 (obituary)
Ebony, Apr. 1997, p.87; July 1997, p.52
Jet, Mar. 17, 1997, p.48; May 5, 1997, p.46
Nation, Apr. 21, 1997, p.4
New York, Sep. 23, 1996, p.46
New York Times, Oct. 25, 1972, p.1; Sep. 28, 1997, p.28
Newsweek, Apr. 14, 1997, p.52

People, Apr. 28, 1997, p.71
Scholastic Update, Apr. 11, 1997, p.18
Sporting News, Apr. 14, 1997, p.6
Sports Illustrated, May 5, 1997, p.56
Sports Illustrated for Kids, Feb. 1997, p.24
Time, Mar. 31, 1997, p.90
Time for Kids, Apr. 11, 1997, p.4
U.S. News & World Report, Mar. 24, 1997, p.52

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

http://www.baseballhalloffame.org
http://www.dodgers.com/robinson.html



John Stockton 1962-

American Professional Basketball Player with the
Utah Jazz
NBA All-Time Career Leader in Assists and Steals

BIRTH

John Houston Stockton was born on March 26, 1962, in Spokane, Washington. His father, Jack, is co-owner of a popular Spokane bar called Jack and Dan's Tavern, and his mother, Clementine, is a homemaker. The third of four children in his family, John has an older brother, Steve, an older sister, Stacy, and a younger sister, Leanne.

YOUTH

From the time he was a little boy, Stockton spent nearly all of his free time playing basketball. His house was equipped with a basketball hoop over the driveway, and he would practice shooting and dribbling on this private court until late at night. Stockton also played many intense games of one-on-one against his brother, Steve, who was four years older and considerably bigger and stronger. "Those were rough games and I'd get knocked around," Stockton recalled. "Every little brother's goal their whole life is to beat their big brother at something. Those were interesting games when I started getting bigger."

Since Stockton was rather small as a boy, he tended to get pushed around during pick-up basketball games with neighborhood friends as well. But this only made him more determined to practice and improve his skills. "I remember when I was in sixth or seventh grade, and I came home crying, my father said, 'Maybe you shouldn't play with those boys, maybe they're too rough.' He said it in a kindly way, but it made me take it as a challenge. Maybe I was stupid, but I went back out to show them I could play," Stockton recalled. He worked hard on the skills that would help him to compete against bigger kids, such as dribbling, passing, and defense. Still, he could not help wanting to be taller. His sister Stacy remembered walking past the bathroom once while John was in the shower and hearing him praying to grow as tall as the sliding glass door (about six feet).

EDUCATION

Stockton attended St. Aloysius, a parochial elementary school in Spokane. When he was in the eighth grade, he set a city grade-school record for the mile run that still stands today. He went on to Gonzaga Prep High School in Spokane and played point guard on the basketball team. In one game, he scored 42 points against future NFL quarterback Mark Rypien, who played point guard for a rival high school. Even though Stockton was a very good athlete, no one expected him to go on to become a professional basketball player. "The only person in the world who thought John would play in the NBA was John," his father stated.

After graduating from Gonzaga Prep High School in 1980, Stockton went on to Gonzaga University, a small school located just down the street from his family home in Spokane. He did not see much playing time as a freshman, but as a sophomore he posted respectable averages of 11.2 points and 5.0 assists per game. As a junior during the 1982-83 season, he improved his averages to 13.9 points and 6.8 assists per game.

But his best season was as a senior, when he led the West Coast Athletic Conference with 20.9 points per game and also added 7.2 assists.

After graduating from Gonzaga in 1984, Stockton gave such a strong performance during the tryouts for the Olympic men's basketball team that he attracted the attention of NBA scouts. In fact, he was one of the last players cut from the Olympic team by Coach Bobby Knight. Although Stockton was disappointed, he was also pleased because he had proven that he belonged among the best amateur basketball players in the world. "Deep inside he knew he was as good as most of the players there," his brother noted. "It was like a springboard."

"

Stockton's longtime teammate Karl Malone said, "He always tries to go out and make his teammates All-Stars. People ask me what I would be without him, and I don't even want to think about it. He's so good, you begin to take him for granted. I've just come to always expect the perfect pass from him, and I get it. And I was thinking not long ago, even I don't appreciate him as much as I should."

"

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

The NBA — Utah Jazz

The 1984 NBA draft was full of talented players, including such future stars as Michael Jordan, Hakeem Olajuwon, and Charles Barkley. For this reason, many people were surprised when the Utah Jazz selected Stockton — a small player (6' 1" tall and 175 pounds) from a little-known college — in the first round with the 16th overall pick.

During his rookie NBA season, Stockton was a backup for veteran guards Darrell Griffith and Rickey Green. The Jazz, which had won the Midwest Division the previous year, struggled to a 41-41 record that season. But this mediocre record enabled them to select powerful forward Karl Malone in the 1985 draft. Stockton and Malone would eventually become one of the most dangerous guard-forward combinations in the game.

Stockton continued to share the point guard duties over the next two seasons, as the Jazz improved their record slightly but failed to make the playoffs. In 1987-88, however, Stockton became a full-time starter and began to emerge as one of the best point guards in the NBA. He set a new single-season record by dishing out 1,128 assists, joining Isiah Thomas and Kevin Porter as the only players ever to have over 1,000 assists in a season. Stockton also finished third in the league in steals and averaged 14.7 points per game. The Jazz made it all the way to the Western Conference finals, where they were defeated by the eventual champion Los Angeles Lakers.

The Jazz had another strong season in 1988-89, posting a 51-31 record to win the Midwest Division, but they were upset in the first round of the playoffs by the Golden State Warriors. Stockton again led the league in assists, with 13.6 per game, and added 17.1 points per contest. In 1989-90 he improved his individual performance to 14.5 assists and 17.2 points per game, but the Jazz were defeated in the opening round of the playoffs for the second straight year.

The Jazz posted a solid 54-28 record in the 1990-91 season. Stockton contributed 17.2 points and 14.2 assists per game and broke his own single-season assist record with 1,164. Once again, however, the team made a disappointing showing in the playoffs. The Jazz were knocked out of the Western Conference semifinals by the Phoenix Suns. The following year, Utah won the Midwest Division with a 55-27 record. Stockton averaged 13.7 assists per game, topping the 1,000 assist mark for the fifth season in a row, and added 15.8 points per contest. This time the Jazz made it to the conference finals before losing to the Portland Trail Blazers.

The 1992 Olympic Dream Team

By this time, Stockton had established himself as one of the NBA's finest players. He could best be described as a "playmaker." His specialty was threading perfect passes to his teammates, enabling them to score baskets. But he was also recognized around the league as a tough defensive player and a solid shooter with three-point range. One of Stockton's greatest skills was his court vision—he was often able to anticipate the movements of other players and feed the ball through congested areas of the court. His large hands also allowed him to palm the ball and throw quick, one-handed passes off the dribble. "John can let guys cross and go through and, all of a sudden, bang, something happens for him," said Utah Coach Jerry Sloan. "From that standpoint, I'd say he's probably the best I've ever seen."

In 1991 Stockton was selected to join the men's basketball team that would represent the United States at the 1992 Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain. This marked the first time that American professional

Stockton and Michael Jordan, NBA Finals, 1998

basketball players were eligible to compete in the Olympics. The American squad became known as the Dream Team because of all its superstars, including Magic Johnson and Michael Jordan.

Unfortunately, some people viewed the selection of Stockton to the Dream Team as a slight against Isiah Thomas, the great guard who had led the Detroit Pistons to back-to-back NBA championships in 1989 and 1990. Other people were surprised that Thomas was not named to the team but felt that Stockton deserved the honor as well. Stockton himself refused to become entangled in the controversy. The nearly injury-proof point guard suffered a broken leg during the qualifying rounds that limited his playing time in the Olympics, but the Dream Team easily won the gold medal anyway.

Stockton returned to lead the NBA in assists for the sixth straight year during the 1992-93 season, handing out 12.0 per game while also scoring 15.1 points and making 2.4 steals. He continued to silence his critics during the 1993 NBA All-Star game, which was played on the Jazz home court in Salt Lake City. Stockton and his teammate Karl Malone were the highlights of the game, as Stockton dished out 15 assists to help Malone score 28 points. The two Jazz players were named co-MVPs of the game for their performances.

> “
>
> *Stockton explains his success like this. "It might sound boring, but it comes from hard work. The only way to make it in anything is hard work. You have to do what you're told, listen and learn, but without hard work, you'll have a tough time having success."*
>
> ”

Prior to the 1993-94 season, the Jazz acquired guard Jeff Hornacek to join Stockton in the backcourt. The team raised their record to 53-29 that year and advanced to the conference finals before losing to the eventual NBA champion Houston Rockets. Stockton contributed 12.6 assists and 15.1 points per game during yet another disappointing season for the Jazz.

NBA Record for Career Assists

The 1994-95 season turned out to be a record-breaking one for Stockton, as he passed Magic Johnson to become the all-time NBA career leader in assists with 9,824. He also finished the season as the league's assist leader for the eighth straight time, tying a record set by Boston Celtics great Bob Cousy. But for Stockton — a quiet player who was uncomfortable in the spotlight — being the center of media attention for an individual career milestone was somewhat annoying. In fact, when the Jazz put up a banner in their home arena so that fans could count down the assists Stockton needed to break the record, he asked them to take it down.

"I just figured we've been playing well, thinking about winning. We don't need to worry about blowing an assist of mine, or somebody making a pass when they should have shot it. There's nothing productive from a player's standpoint about having it up there," he stated. "But it was explained to me thoroughly that it has another function, and I don't have a say in it." The team's management said that the banner was part of the "show" aspect of the NBA that helps attract and entertain fans.

Breaking the league's assist record was simply not that important to Stockton. "The record is just a stat," he noted. "Once you start thinking you're good, that's when you get hammered." More important to him was that his team lost in the first round once again during the 1994-95 playoffs. The only consolation was that the Jazz had faced the defending champion Rockets in that series and taken them to a full five games.

During the 1995-96 season, Stockton broke another record when he passed Maurice Cheeks to become the NBA all-time career leader in steals, with 2,311. He posted another good year individually, averaging 14.7 points and 11.2 assists per game, but the Jazz were disappointed in the early rounds of the playoffs yet again. Over the summer of 1996, Stockton joined Dream Team II and earned his second Olympic gold medal in men's basketball.

The 1996-97 season looked like it might be the one in which Stockton finally won an NBA championship to cap his impressive career. The Jazz posted a 64-18 regular season record that year, with Stockton contributing 14.4 points and 10.5 assists per game. This time, Utah won the Western Conference and made it all the way to the NBA Finals for the first time in franchise history. But once again Stockton and his Jazz teammates fell short in their quest for the NBA crown. They managed to tie the championship series against the Chicago Bulls at 2-2, but they lost the final two games and the series.

> "
>
> *According to Kevin Simpson in the* Sporting News, *"In a league with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of green-haired freaks, trash-talking millionaires, and commercially viable anti-role models, [Stockton is] the most shining exponent of humility, work ethic, team play, and—to dust off an old favorite—family values."*
>
> "

Stockton's production fell off slightly in 1997-98, as he posted 12.0 points and 8.5 assists per game. But the Jazz surprised everyone in the playoffs, defeating Shaquille O'Neal and the Los Angeles Lakers in four straight games in the Western Conference Finals to make it to the NBA Finals for the second consecutive year. Many Jazz fans thought that this would be the year that Utah finally claimed a championship. The Jazz entered the finals on 11 days' rest, while the Chicago Bulls were exhausted from a tough, seven-game series with the Indiana Pacers. Although Michael Jordan helped the Bulls to take a 3-2 series lead, the final two games were to be played in Utah. But the Jazz could not prevail, even with the home court advantage. Stockton and his teammates lost the series in six games again, as Jordan hit a dramatic shot in the closing seconds of game six to clinch the title.

With the 1998 season stalled by the ongoing dispute between NBA players and team owners, it has begun to appear that Stockton might be one of the great players never to win a championship. But he has managed to keep things in perspective. "I'd like to win one, but if that's the only way

you can put a positive value on yourself, then you're in big trouble," he stated. "I've been honored to play this game in the best era of basketball. I might be as proud of that as anything—that the league is at its strongest, that we had tremendous players, tremendous guys. That is something I will always look back on and treasure."

A Team Player

Although Stockton can be counted on to score clutch baskets and play strong defense, he is best known for his ability to pass the ball to his teammates. His unselfish play is apparent in the fact that he scored nearly 5,000 baskets over his first 12 NBA seasons, while he assisted on over 11,000 baskets made by teammates. When he retires, it will be as the only player ever to record over 10,000 points and 10,000 assists in his career. "He always tries to go out and make his teammates All-Stars. People ask me what I would be without him, and I don't even want to think about it," said longtime teammate Karl Malone. "He's so good, you begin to take him for granted. I've just come to always expect the perfect pass from him, and I get it. And I was thinking not long ago, even I don't appreciate him as much as I should."

Unlike many other NBA superstars, Stockton is not known for having emotional outbursts on the court or getting into trouble off the court. Instead, he tends to be quiet, serious, determined, and extremely competitive. "In a league with a seemingly inexhaustible supply of green-haired freaks, trash-talking millionaires, and commercially viable anti-role models," Kevin Simpson wrote in a *Sporting News* cover story, Stockton is "the most shining exponent of humility, work ethic, team play, and—to dust off an old favorite—family values." Stockton explained his success like this. "It might sound boring, but it comes from hard work," he said. "The only way to make it in anything is hard work. You have to do what you're told, listen and learn, but without hard work, you'll have a tough time having success."

> *Stockton has enjoyed playing for the same team throughout his whole career. "I was drafted by this team, and I've spent my entire career with the Jazz, so I'll give everything I can for them until they ask me to quit. I can't think of a better team to be part of or a better home than Salt Lake to raise your kids. Those are things you can't put a value on."*

Stockton avoids the media spotlight, preferring to spend time with his family rather than make commercials or public appearances. He is not flashy or image conscious. In fact, he still wears traditionally cut shorts on the court rather than the super-baggy models that are popular today. "I go with what feels comfortable," he stated. Although some players might have resented playing in a small NBA market like Utah for their whole career, Stockton has enjoyed it. "I was drafted by this team, and I've spent my entire career with the Jazz, so I'll give everything I can for them until they ask me to quit," he stated. "I can't think of a better team to be part of or a better home than Salt Lake to raise your kids. Those are things you can't put a value on."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Stockton married his college sweetheart, Nada Stepovich, on August 16, 1986. They have three sons — Houston, Michael, and David — and one daughter, Lindsay. They live in Salt Lake City, Utah, during the basketball season. During the off-season they live in a house next door to the one in which Stockton grew up in Spokane. They also have a cabin on Priest Lake in rural Washington where they spend time in the summer.

Despite his fame, Stockton tries to lead a normal life with his family. He has been known to show up late for Jazz practice sessions on occasion when church runs long. He also tries to make sure that his children view him only as their father, not as a professional athlete. For example, he never discussed breaking the assist record at home, and he only talked to his oldest son about it when Houston asked. "I want to be neat as 'Dad,' not because other people tell him that the assist [record] is neat," Stockton noted. "I want him to think I'm neat because I do things with him, with all of them. I guess it gets back to the right things for the right reasons."

Stockton also remains very close to his parents and siblings, who do not treat him any differently because of his basketball achievements. "John was just a member of the family. He always appreciated that. He's never been babied. His NBA career and his youth all sort of blended in," his father explained. "You know, I'm most proud of the kind of person he is — the kind of father he is, the kind of son he is. I'm more proud of that by far than anything he's ever done on a basketball court. He's just a fine person. I hate to be that gushy about him, but that's the way it is."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Stockton spends most of his free time with his family. He also enjoys satisfying his competitive drive by playing a wide variety of games with friends. During the off-season, he plays in a recreational basketball league in Spokane. But now he plays on the same team as his brother, because they both want to avoid the kind of sibling rivalry they experienced in childhood. "It was just easier for everyone," Steve said. Stockton also conducts an annual basketball clinic for kids in Spokane.

HONORS AND AWARDS

All-NBA Second Team: 1988, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1996
NBA Assist Leader: 1988-96
NBA All-Star Team: 1989-97

NBA All-Defense Second Team: 1989, 1991, 1992, 1997
All-NBA Third Team: 1991, 1997
NBA Single-Season Assist Record: 1991, with 1,164
Olympic Men's Basketball: 1992, Gold Medal; 1996, Gold Medal
NBA All-Star Game Co-MVP: 1993
All-NBA First Team: 1994, 1995

FURTHER READING

Books

Aaseng, Nathan. *Sports Great John Stockton*, 1995 (juvenile)
Schnakenberg, Robert. *Teammates: John Stockton & Karl Malone*, 1998 (juvenile)

Periodicals

Boys' Life, Jan. 1997, p.10
Chicago Tribune, Jan. 26, 1994, p.D1
Current Biography Yearbook 1995
New York Times, Jan. 23, 1995, p.C1
Sport, Dec. 1991, p.45; July 1994, p.41; Feb. 1995, p.69
Sporting News, Jan 13, 1986, p.23; Apr. 18, 1988, p.29; May 2, 1988, p.42; Apr. 16, 1990, p.26; Nov. 4, 1991, p.8; Feb. 20, 1995, p.42; May 27, 1996, p.49; Mar. 10, 1997, p.28; June 1, 1998, p.14
Sports Illustrated, Apr. 8, 1991, p.74; July 27, 1992, p.62; May 30, 1994, p.20; Feb. 6, 1995, p.42; Mar. 11, 1996, p.62; Nov. 10, 1997, p.80; May 25, 1998, p.68; June 1, 1998, p.36; June 22, 1998, p.45
Sports Illustrated for Kids, Apr. 1995, p.12; May 1997, p.24

ADDRESS

Utah Jazz
Delta Center
301 W. South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1404

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

http://www.nba.com/jazz

Picabo Street 1971-

American Alpine Ski Racer
Winner of a Gold Medal in the Super Giant Slalom
at the 1998 Winter Olympics
Two-Time World Cup Champion in the Downhill

BIRTH

Picabo (PEEK-uh-boo) Street was born on April 3, 1971, in Triumph, Idaho, a tiny rural town near the Sun Valley ski resort. Her father, Roland Wayne Street II (known as Ron or Stubby), was a stonemason who built walls and fireplaces, while her mother, Dee Meyer Street, was a music teacher. Picabo also had an older brother, Roland Wayne Street III (known as Baba).

Picabo did not receive her unusual name until she was three years old. Her parents decided not to name her or her brother when they were born because they wanted the children to choose their own names when they were old enough. So for a while Picabo's birth certificate simply said "Baby Girl Street," and her family called her only by nicknames. But Ron and Dee Street were forced to choose names for their children when they applied for passports to take a family trip to Central America. It was then that they chose the name Picabo for their daughter, which means "Shining Waters" in the language of the Shoshone and Bannock Indians of Idaho and is also the name of a town near Triumph. "We aren't Indian, but Picabo is a third-generation Idahoan, so we gave her an indigenous name," her father explained. It also helped that she liked to play peek-a-boo as a child. Her family and friends call her "Peek" for short.

“

> *When she was growing up, Street says, "We'd go up to the high country to camp and fish. We had horses. We ate really good food, rice and beans, powdered milk, just really healthy. The best thing about my parents, they were really open-minded and they let us do a lot of things we wanted to do. They let us go out and experiment and were there to pick us up if we fell on our butts."*

”

YOUTH

Picabo was born in her parents' home, miles from the nearest hospital. When her father delivered her she was not breathing and began to turn blue. He quickly blew air into her mouth to help her get started. "I had to give her her first breath, and I let her go from there," Ron recalled. From that first day on, Picabo had an unusual childhood. Her parents had been hippies in the 1960s, and they decided to raise their family in a simple, natural way in order to encourage the children to be free-spirited and self-reliant. The Streets bought an old mining house in the Idaho mountains, with no insulation and worn-out plumbing, and fixed it up themselves. "We had a kind of farm, raised our own chickens and rabbits and cut wood to heat and cook with," Dee stated. "I made my kids work in the garden. They hated it. But we developed a good relationship out there in that garden."

Besides doing chores around the house, Picabo and her family also had fun exploring the surrounding countryside or staying in and playing games in the winter. They never had a television set until Picabo was a teenager. "We'd go up to the high country to camp and fish. We had horses. We ate really good food, rice and beans, powdered milk, just really healthy," she recalled. "The best thing about my parents, they were really open-minded and they let us do a lot of things we wanted to do. They let us go out and experiment and were there to pick us up if we fell on our butts." Although they did not have much money, the Streets took their children on several trips to Mexico and Central America in order to expose them to different situations and people. "We wanted them to be exposed to the world, so they would see brown people and black people and not just the isolated whiteness of Sun Valley," Ron explained. "I know I had a different upbringing than a lot of people," Picabo noted. "But at the same time, my family was always big on manners and morals and respect for people. Even though I had a lot of personal freedom, I had a more disciplined life, and I think that's made a difference."

Another thing that made a difference in young Picabo's life was the fact that she was the only girl her age in the whole town. There were only seven kids around her age in the whole town, and they were all boys. So she spent her free time playing with her brother and a group of neighborhood boys. "I just had to hack it and be tough. I think that's what made me as tough as I was, growing up in that atmosphere," she recalled. "Kids would ask, 'Do you have a doll?' I'd say, 'No, I have a BB gun.'" Picabo went skiing for the first time when she was five years old. Although she was afraid the first time she rode the high chairlift, she loved gliding down the snowy hill as soon as she tried it. "I cried all the way up in the chairlift, then laughed all the way down," she remembered. She improved quickly while trying to keep up with her father and brother, and ended up winning her first ski race at the age of six.

EDUCATION

Street attended Hemingway Elementary School in Ketchum, Idaho. By coincidence, Ketchum was the hometown of Christin Cooper, who won a silver medal in the giant slalom at the 1984 Olympics. Upon meeting Cooper, Street decided that her goal in life was to win a medal in the Olympics. Ron and Dee Street recognized their daughter's talent and determination and wanted to give her every chance to achieve her dream. When Picabo was 13, the family moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, so she could attend the prestigious Rowmark Ski Academy. Students at this school took regular academic classes, but also spent time conditioning and receiving special instruction from ski coaches. Unfortunately, Picabo hated it and left after only a year. "It was a very wealthy school, and I couldn't relate to the other kids in any way," she explained. "I wanted to be back in Idaho with the hicks who had the bare minimum but were happy."

After the Streets moved back to Hailey, Idaho, another small town near their previous home in Triumph, Picabo attended regular high school through her junior year. Even though she was intelligent, she was never very concerned with grades. "I didn't want to get honors and go to Stanford," she admitted. "I wanted to learn what I could and get out." By her senior year in high school, Picabo had begun traveling a great deal to pursue her skiing career. She then quit attending regular school and earned her diploma through correspondence courses.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Street showed a great deal of promise as a young skier. Her specialty was the downhill, the fastest and most dangerous of the four types of alpine skiing events. In the downhill, racers hurtle down a long, steep course with very few turns at speeds approaching 80 miles per hour. The other events are: the slalom, which requires skiers to zig-zag between at least 42 closely spaced gates on a short course; the giant slalom, which is run on a somewhat longer course with fewer, more widely spaced gates; and the super giant slalom (or super G, for short), which is run on a long, steep course with about 30 widely spaced gates. The slalom and giant slalom are called technical events because they emphasize a skier's turning ability, while the super G and downhill are called speed events. There is also a combined event, which requires skiers to complete both a slalom course and a downhill course. The winner of a combined event is determined using a complicated formula that creates a weighted average of the times for the two runs.

"

"I know I had a different upbringing than a lot of people. But at the same time, my family was always big on manners and morals and respect for people. Even though I had a lot of personal freedom, I had a more disciplined life, and I think that's made a difference."

"

Street skiing to a gold medal in the 1996 World Alpine Ski Championships

By the time she was 15, Street was ranked third in the nation among junior-level skiers. At 17, she won the U.S. junior downhill and super G titles. Her strong performance at the junior level attracted the attention of coaches for the U.S. Ski Team, which represents the country in international competitions like the Olympics. Unfortunately, Street's free spirit and strong personality got her into trouble with her coaches and teammates soon after she joined the national team. "My parents taught me to think for myself, to question things," she stated. "I never liked having anyone tell me what to do, which the team always seemed to be doing." In 1990, Coach Paul Major kicked her off the team for having a bad attitude and being out of shape. "Picabo burst onto the ski team with natural talent," Major explained. "But she relied on natural talent to keep her on the team. . . . She didn't push herself. She wasn't conditioned well enough. She was rebelling, asking why she should conform."

Street's parents were in Hawaii, where her father was working on a temporary construction job, when they heard that she had been kicked off the U.S. Ski Team. Her father made her join them immediately so that they could help her evaluate her future. He made Picabo write a list of the positive and negative aspects of skiing, and she soon noticed that there were far more positive aspects. "I woke up and realized that this was a job, and I'd better start doing it. I started to train hard and get in shape," she recalled. Her father supervised her difficult, three-month training program, which included doing sit-ups and push-ups, running sprints, swimming, and helping out by hauling rocks around his work site. By the time she rejoined the team, she had a new dedication to her sport and was among the best-conditioned athletes on the team.

Street won the North American Championship Series in 1991 and 1992, and then moved on to the World Cup circuit—the top level of international alpine skiing. There are nine World Cup races held every season in a number of countries around the world. At each race, skiers can participate in one or more of the four types of alpine skiing events, and points are awarded for the top few finishers in each event. The skier with the most total points in each event at the end of the season wins the World Cup title for that event, and the skier with the most total points in all of the events wins the World Cup overall title. Street ran her first World Cup races in 1992,

"

"Girls get the message that they should be pretty objects instead of active beings. That doesn't mean a girl can't be feminine and enjoy her appearance, but she should also be able to hit 80 miles per hour on skis if she wants to. It's really important for young women to have healthy women to look up to. You see these little, waify, skinny, pale, unhealthy-looking women in the magazines. They're so fake. I mean, they'll literally tape a piece of fat out of the way for a photo. Girls should know that they can be a bit bigger and athletic, that they don't need to be skinny and a waif to get a boyfriend, or to be liked by the world."

"

and over the course of the season moved up in the overall rankings from 41st to 8th, making her the top female racer from the United States. The following year she won a silver medal in the combined event at the World Championships in Japan, as well as a gold medal in the super G at the U.S. National Championships. She then set her sights on the 1994 Olympic Games in Lillehammer, Norway.

1994 Olympic Silver Medal

As the Olympics approached, Street claimed that she was looking forward to the experience but had "no expectations" of winning a medal. Most experts thought her attitude was realistic. The United States had been lagging behind traditionally strong skiing countries like Germany, France, Austria, and Switzerland for many years, and Street had yet to prove herself in a major international competition. In addition, she had been hit hard by a tragedy that occurred shortly before the start of the Games. One of her friends and fellow racers, Ulrike Maier of Austria, crashed into a post during a World Cup race in Germany, broke her neck, and was killed. Although Street was in the lead at the time, the weather changed during the delay, making the course faster and allowing six other skiers to overtake her. But Street said afterward that she did not care about the results: "I wouldn't have wanted to remember that I won a race in which such a great person and skier as Uli was killed."

Maier's accident was still on Street's mind when she arrived in Lillehammer, so she was quite surprised when she finished first in one of the training runs for the women's downhill. Now that the potential for success was there, she became nervous. "For the whole afternoon, I had butterflies in my stomach and a knot in my throat," she recalled. At the top of the hill prior to her final run, she listened to hip-hop music on her portable cassette player in order to relax. She ended up skiing an excellent run on the technical course and finished second to Katja Seizinger of Germany, the reigning World Cup champion in the event. "Katja was superb today. She is the best in the world and she proved it. The other race was for second place and I won," she said afterward.

When the results became final, Dee Street cried at the bottom of the hill, while Ron Street danced around wearing an American flag like a cape. For her part, Picabo was both surprised and thrilled by her performance. "The experience I had in Lillehammer was the best of my life," she recalled. "I went there with a plan to enjoy myself, soak in my first Olympic experience, get the jitters out, and learn the ropes. The next thing I knew, someone was hanging a medal around my neck." But as she stood on the podium to receive her silver medal for the Olympic downhill, and they played

Street skiing to victory in the 1998 Olympics

the German national anthem in honor of Seizinger. Street sang the American national anthem in her head and "yearned to hear it for real." She committed herself to one day winning a gold medal for her country.

World Cup Downhill Champion

Street proved that her strong showing in the Olympics had not been a fluke during the 1995 World Cup season. She won an amazing six of the nine downhill races — including five in a row — to become the first American ever to claim the World Cup downhill title. "When they handed me the trophy, I started crying," she related. "Crying and laughing at the same time. . . . The World Cup means consistency, perseverance, greatness. This puts you in a special, elite category." She continued her string of successes in 1996. Although she only won three of the downhill races that season, she still earned enough points for her second consecutive World Cup downhill title. She capped off the year by winning a gold medal in the World Championship downhill in Spain.

Facing Injury

Things looked bright for Street as the 1997 World Cup season began. She expected to continue her dominance of international downhill events, and she also hoped to improve her showing in the more technical slalom events in order to work toward a World Cup overall title. But her hopes were dashed during the second World Cup event of the season when she sustained a serious injury. She tore the anterior cruciate and medial collateral ligaments in her left knee during a crash and had to undergo surgery to repair the damage. She was depressed at first, but she drew inspiration from the outpouring of sympathy and support she received from both fans and fellow skiers, many of whom visited her in the hospital. "I was in my bed and I looked up and there were four countries sitting in my room," she recalled. Street completed six months of grueling physical therapy and slowly began moving toward skiing competitively again.

In the meantime, Street still needed to prepare herself mentally if she was to have a chance to compete in the 1998 Olympic Games in Nagano, Japan. While she was still using crutches, she traveled to Japan with her coach and rode down the Olympic downhill course on his back so that she would be able to visualize it during her rehabilitation. She also watched videotapes of other racers running the course and set up an interactive computer game to simulate it. Street was finally able to get back on skis in July 1997. "I was about to get on the chairlift and, I swear, I felt like I hadn't even taken a break," she recalled. "I let out a little giggle, then a loud 'Yippee!'"

After working hard to regain her form, Street started racing again in December 1997 in France and tied for tenth place. Her confidence improved even more after she finished fourth in a World Cup downhill in Italy. "I was extremely happy to have that low a number by my name again," she stated. "I realized that I'm back." But then, on January 31, 1998, Street took a terrible fall during the final World Cup competition before the Olympics. The binding on her left ski opened as she was hurtling downhill at 75 miles per hour, causing her to skid out of control and crash headfirst into a retaining fence. Although she lay unconscious for two minutes, tests showed that she had suffered a concussion and some bruises but was otherwise unhurt. Street later claimed that the crash was a blessing in disguise, because it gave her confidence that her knee would hold up during a fall.

1998 Olympic Gold Medal

Despite suffering from headaches and a stiff neck due to her crash, Street was ready to compete in the Olympic Super G on February 11, 1998. Though she was expected to be competitive, no one expected her to win a medal because downhill was her best event and she had never won a super G race in international competition before. But on race day, it became clear that the course favored her style of skiing—just a few sharp turns with lots of steep, fast descents in between. In fact, the super G course looked so much like a downhill that Street's coach convinced her to wear her downhill skis, which were 10-12 centimeters longer than her super G skis.

During her run, Street made a slight error in the top portion of the course. But this only made her more aggressive on the bottom portion. "I attacked it from top to bottom," she recalled. "I pushed really hard down the first pitch. Then I caught a lot of air on the first big jump. I knew I had the speed. I knew I had a good run going and skied it very aggressively toward the bottom, because I was mad at myself because I made a mistake toward the top." When she streaked across the finish line, the clock showed her time at one minute, 18.02 seconds. Since she was just the second skier out of the gates, however, there was no way of knowing whether her time would be good enough for a medal until the rest of the racers finished. All she could do was watch nervously at the bottom of the hill as skier after skier completed their runs.

Street began to feel confident when the German skiers, who were expected to dominate the event, could not beat her time. By the time they made their runs, the sun had softened the snow and made the course slower. She had a scare from Michaela Dorfmeister of Austria, who took her cue from Street and also used downhill skis, but Dorfmeister's time was .01 seconds slower. When it was all over, Street had won the gold medal in the super G by the narrowest margin in Olympic history. "I didn't expect it in the super G at all," she said afterward. "I knew I was capable of skiing the super G and being in the top three, but I knew it would take everything, every last bit of what I had." She stood on the podium and received her gold medal from legendary skier Jean-Claude Killy of France, then belted out the American national anthem that she had waited so long to hear.

After her surprising victory in the super G, Street was considered one of the favorites in her best event, the downhill. But the race was delayed for several days because of rain, and when it was finally run the course was extremely icy. Street skied rather cautiously and was disappointed with a sixth place finish. Some observers speculated that since she had already won her gold medal, she did not want to take the chance of getting hurt. "I skied like a pansy a little bit," she admitted. "But I'd rather do that and be standing her talking to you, instead of having them peel me off a fence, which could have easily happened today."

Following the Olympics, Street decided to compete in the last few races of the 1998 World Cup season. Unfortunately, her worst fears were real-

Street receiving her Olympic gold medal, 1998

ized during the last race of the year in Switzerland. After losing control on a jump, she skidded into a safety fence and broke her left femur (thigh) in several places. She had emergency surgery in which doctors inserted a metal plate and eight screws to repair the damaged bone. Afterward, she said that she planned to take a year off, then start skiing again in 2000, return to the World Cup circuit in 2001, and compete in the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City in 2002, and perhaps retire from competition after that. "I honestly don't think I could pass up the chance to race in the Olympics, especially in America," she noted. The mental strain of suffering repeated injuries began to show, however, as she indicated that she would concentrate on slower, safer slalom events, even though they are not her specialty. "I have a real strong feeling that I am going to be too afraid to run the downhill again," she admitted. "And if I am afraid to run downhill, I would be afraid to run super G."

Role Model for Female Athletes

Thanks to her unusual life story and outgoing personality, Street has always been a big favorite with fans and the media. Her popularity only increased following her Olympic gold medal win. She has endorsement deals with Nike and a wide variety of other companies, and she has appeared on television shows ranging from *American Gladiators* to *Sesame Street*. Sun Valley, her home ski resort, named a run after her, and two different towns in Idaho now have a "Picabo Street" on their maps. But Street believes that with fame comes responsibility, and she hopes to take advantage of her popularity to become a role model for young girls. She feels that girls should be encouraged to participate in sports—especially active ones like skiing that are sometimes considered masculine—and to focus on building healthy bodies rather than attaining the images of attractiveness that are promoted by the media.

> "
>
> ***"I kind of see it as a challenge—to make people look at female athletes as role models. We're out there doin' it! Our bodies are healthy, and if they're big, fine. I'm a big person, and I always will be."***
>
> "

"Girls get the message that they should be pretty objects instead of active beings. That doesn't mean a girl can't be feminine and enjoy her appearance, but she should also be able to hit 80 miles per hour on skis if she wants to," Street stated. "It's really important for young women to have healthy women to look up to. You see these little, waify, skinny, pale, unhealthy-looking women in the magazines. They're so fake. I mean, they'll literally tape a piece of fat out of the way for a photo. Girls should know that they can be a bit bigger and athletic, that they don't need to be skinny and a waif to get a boyfriend, or to be liked by the world." Street herself is 5' 7" tall and weighs almost 160 pounds. Her powerful legs and thick torso are what enable her to excel in her sport. "I kind of see it as a challenge — to make people look at female athletes as role models," she noted. "We're out there doin' it! Our bodies are healthy, and if they're big, fine. I'm a big person, and I always will be."

HOME AND FAMILY

Street, who is not married, lives in a three-bedroom house near Portland, Oregon, with her Australian cattle dog, Dugan. She is still very close to her family, especially her mother, who travels with her and does her bookkeeping. "We're so compatible," Street stated. "My mom is so mellow and so neutral and noncompetitive, and I just love so much about her. She just kicks it. She's a great lady." Her father and brother handle other aspects of her career.

The Street family went through a difficult time in 1994, after Picabo won her Olympic silver medal, when Ron Street pleaded guilty to a domestic violence charge filed by Dee Street. But the whole family worked together to save the marriage, and Ron and Dee reconciled in 1995. "We're such a close family, we fought through it all together," Picabo recalled. "We didn't just leave mom and dad to try to deal with it by themselves."

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Street keeps busy when she is not skiing. She enjoys listening to music, singing, playing guitar, training her dog, and driving her pickup truck in the mountains. She also cross-trains by riding a mountain bike, in-line skating, weight-lifting, and playing volleyball. Always interested in helping children to become involved in sports, Street gives 10 percent of her World Cup earnings to organizations that support youth sports programs, and hopes someday to build a sports park near her old elementary school in Ketchum, Idaho.

HONORS AND AWARDS

U.S. Championships Downhill: bronze medal, 1991 and 1993; gold medal, 1994 and 1996
U.S. Championships Combined: silver medal, 1993
U.S. Championships Super G: gold medal, 1993 and 1996; silver medal, 1994
World Championships Combined: silver medal, 1993
Olympic Downhill: silver medal, 1994
World Cup Downhill Champion: 1995 and 1996
Sportswoman of the Year (U.S. Olympic Committee): 1995

World Championships Super G: bronze medal, 1996
World Championships Downhill: gold medal, 1996
Olympic Super G: gold medal, 1998

FURTHER READING

Books

Dippold, Joel. *Picabo Street: Downhill Dynamo.* 1998 (juvenile)
Layden, Joe. *Women in Sports: The Complete Book on the World's Greatest Female Athletes,* 1997
Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

Current Biography 1998
Los Angeles Times, Feb. 8, 1994, p.C1
New York Times, Feb. 20, 1994, p.H4; Mar. 7, 1995, p.B11; Nov. 16, 1995, p.B17; Oct. 28, 1997, p.C7; Feb. 11, 1998, p.A1; Feb. 12, 1998, p.C1; Mar. 14, 1998, p.C4
Newsweek, Dec. 22, 1997, p.80; Feb. 23, 1998, p.46
People, Feb. 7, 1994, p.96; Feb. 16, 1998, p.44
Skiing, Sep. 1995, p.102; Dec. 1996, p.56; Nov. 1997, p.S6; Feb. 1998, p.90
Sports Illustrated, Dec. 19, 1994, p.20; Mar. 27, 1995, p.15; Dec. 18, 1995, p.92; Feb. 20, 1996, p.42; Feb. 23, 1998, p.40
Sports Illustrated for Kids, Feb. 1994, p.25; Feb. 1996, p.30; Dec. 1997, p.72; Feb. 1998, p.30
Time, Feb. 9, 1998, p.92
USA Today, Jan. 13, 1994, p.C1; Nov. 27, 1996, p.C1; Nov. 7, 1997, p.E7
Women's Sports and Fitness, July-Aug. 1994, p.18

ADDRESS

P.O. Box 25809
Portland, OR 97298

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

http://www.ussa.org

Pat Summitt 1952-

American Basketball Coach
Head Coach of Six-Time NCAA Champion
Tennessee Lady Volunteers

BIRTH

Patricia Head Summitt was born on June 14, 1952, in Henrietta, Tennessee. Her parents, Richard and Hazel Head, owned a dairy farm outside a small Tennessee town called Oak Plains. One of five children, Summitt had three older brothers and one younger sister. As a youngster she was known as "Trish," and members of her family still call her by that name sometimes. To her friends and the public, though, she is known as "Pat."

YOUTH

Summitt grew up in a close-knit farming community in central Tennessee that placed a high value on hard work and neighborliness. "Country people are really family-oriented," she says. "It's not like the hustle-bustle city life, it's the slow-paced farm life. We are all together. Even if your next neighbor is three-four miles down the road, if you had to borrow a cup of sugar, you knew you could. I did that a few times."

As a youngster, Summitt and her siblings were expected to help out with the many daily chores that are necessary to keep a farm going. All of the Head children were given work responsibilities at an early age, including milking the farm's 80 cows every morning at 5 A.M. and every evening at 5 P.M. "My family worked so hard," says Summitt. "My work ethic comes from there. My dad taught us discipline. My mom was soft, a caring-type person. My dad was hard and tough. I hope I have the best of both of them, but I think I'm more like my dad."

> **"**
>
> ***"My family worked so hard. My work ethic comes from there. My dad taught us discipline. My mom was soft, a caring-type person. My dad was hard and tough. I hope I have the best of both of them, but I think I'm more like my dad."***
>
> **"**

Schoolwork and farm chores took up a good deal of Summitt's day, but she still found time to develop into a fine young basketball player. She and her older brothers loved to play basketball on a makeshift court that they maintained in the loft of the family barn, and Summitt spent countless hours dribbling her basketball on the loft's rough wooden floor and chasing errant shots down in the straw. "All I knew was work and basketball," Summitt says. "That's what little girls in Tennessee grow up doing, playing basketball and wanting to keep playing."

As Summitt grew older, her parents recognized that their eldest daughter's love for basketball and other rough and tumble games showed no sign of diminishing. "Pat always liked the boy stuff at Christmas," recalls her mother. "If the boys were getting toy guns and gun holsters, we had to get her one, too." Her father agreed, calling her a "tomboy" who would play basketball all day long if you let her. When Summitt was growing up, toys and games were pretty strictly divided along gender lines. Boys typically had active games like sports and war games, while girls had sedentary activities like dolls and housekeeping toys. Girls who wanted to play "boys' games" were often called tomboys, and it wasn't always a compliment. But Pat's parents weren't like that. They treated their sons and their daughter equally, and supported Pat in whatever she wanted to do.

EDUCATION

After graduating from elementary school in the Henrietta area, Summitt was excited about going to high school. By this time, she was known as one of the county's best female players, and she could not wait to prove her abilities at the next level of competition. Not surprisingly, then, she was crushed when she learned that the local high school did not have a girls' basketball team. When he saw how disappointed his daughter was, Richard Head quietly made arrangements to move the entire family a few miles down the road so that she could play basketball at another school. The gesture surprised Summitt, who has admitted that she always viewed her emotionally distant father with a mixture of "fear and respect." Her father insisted, though, that the move was not a big deal. "Trish wanted to play ball," he said simply.

Summitt quickly emerged as a star at Cheatham County High School. Her hours of practice up in the family barn had made her a fundamentally sound player, and she had developed a fierce competitive streak as a result of countless hard-fought games against her older brothers. In most respects, however, she was a pretty normal teenage girl. She worked and studied hard to please her parents and shared her friends' interest in boys and flirting and parties. Sometimes, the demands of farm life made it difficult for her to participate in her high school's social activities as much as she would have liked. In fact, she was forced to miss her own 16th birthday party, which her friends had arranged for her at the local country club, because her father made her work on the farm all day bringing in crops. Instead of celebrating with her friends, Summitt spent the whole day rumbling back and forth across an isolated field on a tractor, tears streaming down her face.

Knee Injury Ends College Career

Summitt graduated from Cheatham County High School in the spring of 1970. Later that fall, she enrolled at the University of Tennessee-Martin. Over the next three years she established herself as the star of the

Summitt shouting directions to her players during the NCAA championship game, 1998

school's basketball team. By the time she was a senior, she was regarded as one of the finest women players in the country. Four games into her senior season, though, Summitt suffered a severe knee injury that brought her playing career to a screeching halt. After examining her injured knee, doctors told her that she would never be able to play competitive basketball again. But Summitt refused to admit that her playing days were over. Instead, she made a vow to herself to rehabilitate her knee so that she could try out for the U.S. team that would play in two major international competitions looming on the horizon — the 1975 Pan American Games and the 1976 Olympics.

In the spring of 1974 Summitt graduated from Tennessee-Martin with a bachelor's degree in physical education. The University of Tennessee promptly offered her a graduate assistantship that included the position of head coach of the school's women's basketball program. "When they offered me the job, I knew I had to take it," remembers Summitt. "It was a great opportunity to stay involved with the game even though I still had playing in my system." In addition, by accepting the position, Summitt was able to rehabilitate her knee using the university's physical therapy facilities. She also used the invitation from the school to continue her education, earning a master's degree in physical education from Tennessee in 1975. It was an exhausting and demanding schedule, one that pushed Summitt to use all the dedication and hard work for which she is known today.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Coaching the Lady Volunteers

When Summitt assumed the head coaching reins of the Tennessee Lady Volunteers in 1974, the program bore little resemblance to the high-profile powerhouse of the 1990s. Her salary was less than $9,000 a year, and few people paid any attention to the team. At that time, sports for boys and girls were handled differently than they are today. This was years before Title IX, the federal program that has forced schools to provide equal funding for both girls and boys. Before that, boys' sports got all the attention and all the money. There were few opportunities for girls, and even those were second-rate. "The most important person on my staff was the custodian," Summitt recalls. "He helped me get the place ready each day. We played in the oldest gym on campus, and you needed miner's hats to see in there. We didn't charge admission. And we drew maybe 50 people per game."

> “
>
> *Many observers say that Summitt's tremendous competitive spirit can be traced in part to a life-long effort to win the approval of her demanding father. "I wanted to please Dad more than anyone. And you know what? He has never said to me once, 'Good job.' He has complimented our team, and I'm sure he's proud. But Dad is quiet. He doesn't speak his feelings with a great deal of ease. He takes life pretty seriously, unless you're his grandchild. My son can give him a hug and a high-five. I see that, and I'm almost envious of it."*
>
> ”

Nonetheless, Summitt approached her head coaching duties with the same determination and focus that she applied as a player. She led the Lady Volunteers (or Lady Vols, as they are commonly known) to a 16 win-8 loss record for the 1974-75 season. During and after the season, she continued to work on regaining the strength in her knee as well. Her efforts went so well that she was able to secure a spot on the United States' gold-medal winning team of the 1975 Pan American Games, and a year later she played on the women's team that took the silver medal at the 1976 Summer Olympics.

Playing in the 1976 Olympics was a dream come true for Summitt, but after the games were over she recognized that her future in basketball lay in coaching rather than playing. Over the next several years she built the women's-basketball program at Tennessee into one of the finest in the nation. Her squads routinely posted 20-win seasons, and in the 1979-80 campaign the Lady Vols finished with a great 33-5 record. But Summitt was not satisfied. She wanted to win a national championship.

Building a Champion

During the early 1980s the Lady Vols continued to pile up 20-win seasons, only to fall short in their bid for a NCAA championship. By this time Summitt had built her basketball program into a successful one that drew thousands of fans for home games, and her growing reputation as a stern disciplinarian and top strategist made her one of the best known personalities in the sport. But other women's basketball programs around the country were growing, too, and competition to win the national crown was fierce.

In 1987, though, after years of disappointment, the Lady Volunteers finally broke through to win their first national championship. The team posted a 28-6 record on their way to the crown, the first of six national titles that Summitt and the Lady Vols would win over the next 11 years. Two years later, Tennessee won its second national championship. In 1991 the Lady Vols marched to the top once again, completing a 30-5 season with another terrific performance in the Final Four.

A Coach of Legendary Intensity

Tennessee's 1991 national championship added to the growing perception that Summitt was building a dynasty. Indeed, everyone who followed women's college basketball knew that no trophy or championship would ever convince the coach of the Lady Vols to slow down or change her hard-driving style. Observers pointed to the circumstances surrounding the birth of her son Tyler as a particularly dramatic example of Summitt's competitive drive. In September 1990 Summitt flew to Pennsylvania to make a recruiting visit to high school star Michelle Marciniak even though the coach was due to have her first child at any

time. "I thought it'd be OK," she says now. "And I really wanted the player." During the flight she could tell that she was going to have the baby soon, but she insisted on driving to Marciniak's home. In the middle of her visit, though, she went into labor and was forced to cut short the trip. Desperate to deliver the child in Knoxville, where her husband was waiting, Summitt raced back to the airport and was soon back in the air. Her labor pains worsened, but she angrily vetoed the pilot's suggestion that they make an emergency landing in Virginia. Summitt later confessed that her refusal to land in Virginia was due in large part to the fact that the University of Virginia had beaten the Lady Volunteers in the NCAA tournament the previous season. "I wanted Tyler born in Tennessee," she admits. "The thought of landing in Virginia was not a popular one."

Summitt is known for applying this same competitive, hard-nosed attitude to every aspect of the Tennessee basketball program. "Everyone says she is Richard Head's daughter," says her mother. "Richard talks real stern and was a disciplinarian. She's the same way. Her players are as afraid of her as she was of her daddy. Sometimes I think Trish is just too hard on those girls." But fans and players alike agree that her style is a successful one. Michelle Marciniak, who played on Summit's 1996 championship team, commented that "as soon as she hits the gym floor she walks a little faster. She never lets up. It doesn't matter who we're playing or whether the practice is just a walk-through. She has the same intensity and passion." And Nikki Caldwell, who played on the Lady Vols' 1991 national championship team, insisted that "the best description of Pat is intense. Other people may call her mean or hard. In my eyes, she's intense."

Many observers say that Summitt's tremendous competitive spirit can be traced in part to a life-long effort to win the approval of her demanding father. "I wanted to please Dad more than anyone," she admits. "And you know what? He has never said to me once, 'Good job.' He has complimented our team, and I'm sure he's proud. But Dad is quiet. He doesn't speak his feelings with a great deal of ease. He takes life pretty seriously, unless you're his grandchild. My son can give him a hug and a high-five. I see that, and I'm almost envious of it."

> *"In describing the dynamics of her team, Summitt says, "What people see from the outside is very different from really what's on the inside. They see the discipline, the toughness, the structure, the intensity, the demands. But sometimes what they don't see is the friendships, the relationships, the passion. Just the love that's there. I mean we're family."*

Summitt also agrees that she is a disciplinarian. But she claims that her teams are always emotionally united and close. "What people see from the outside is very different from really what's on the inside," she says. "They see the discipline, the toughness, the structure, the intensity, the demands. But sometimes what they don't see is the friendships, the relationships, the passion. Just the love that's there. I mean we're family." This aspect of Summitt's relationship with her players can sometimes be seen in little things, such as her insistence that they call her Pat instead of Coach.

The Quest for Perfection

During the early 1990s the Lady Volunteers continued to field very good teams. The 1993-94 squad, for example, won 31 out of 33 games, and the 1994-95 team won 34 out of 37 games. But both seasons, Tennessee fell short in its quest to win a fourth national championship. In 1996, however,

Summitt and her son Tyler, 7, celebrating Tennessee's NCAA victory, 1998

Summitt guided a Lady Vols squad that struggled during the regular season all the way to the national crown. The 1996 team was the first Summitt-coached team in recent memory to fall out of the Top 10 rankings, but they regrouped just in time for the NCAA tournament. After clinching her fourth national title at the helm of the Lady Vols, Summitt seemed stunned by her team's postseason success. "The reality of it is I still sit here and shake my head and say 'How did we do it?' It was an incredible run for us." Tennessee's victory in the 1996 NCAA championship also brought her a hug and kiss from her father. "That's the first time he's done that in 43 years," she said of her father's kiss.

> *"Basketball just happens to be my avenue to teaching life skills. We are working as a team. You have responsibility. You understand respect, loyalty, working hard and working smart. When you go out in the real world, you're going to need those skills to survive on a daily basis, much less be successful."*

Tennessee successfully defended its championship the following year, and in 1998 the Lady Vols won their third straight NCAA title. Many people believe that Summitt's 1997-98 team was the best women's college basketball team ever to take the court. The squad won all of their games, beating their opponents by an average of 30 points a game. Only three teams were able to stay within 10 points of Tennessee all season long. After the season was over, Summitt praised the entire squad. "The thing that really pleases me and makes me very proud is their commitment to play hard in every game, every practice, every day," she said. "They are a special group. I can't recall a team I have enjoyed coaching more. They've been a lot of fun — just their effort and passion for the game."

Going into the next season, nearly everyone agreed that the 1998-99 Lady Vols squad could be even better. All five starters from Tennessee's unbeaten 1997-98 team, including Player of the Year Chamique Holdsclaw, had returned for another season. And Summitt would be pushing for a record seventh national championship. But in November 1998, the Lady Vols lost to the Purdue Boilermakers. The 78-68 upset came as a surprise, breaking the team's 46-game winning streak. It also pushed the Lady Vols out of the No. 1 ranking in women's basketball. It was certainly a hard loss for the team, but one that is sure to reinforce their determination to succeed this season.

Today, Summitt's talent is reflected in her salary and her growing fame. She is midway through a five-year contract that pays her approximately $350,000 a year, and in March 1998 she became the first female coach ever to appear on the cover of *Sports Illustrated*. In addition, she is well respected by her peers. According to Louisiana Tech Coach Leon Barmore, "Pat Summitt is, without question, the very, very best basketball coach in the women's game. I don't think there's any doubt about that. When you consider every facet: recruiting, role model, ability to coach. I think she could coach any program of any kind — men or women — and be just as outstanding." But despite the growing wealth and acclaim, Summitt continues to see herself as basically a teacher. "Basketball just happens to be my avenue to teaching life skills," she says. "We are working as a team. You have responsibility. You understand respect, loyalty, working hard and working smart. When you go out in the real world, you're going to need those skills to survive on a daily basis, much less be successful."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Summitt is married to banker R. B. Summitt. They have one son, Tyler, and live in the Knoxville area.

HOBBIES AND OTHER INTERESTS

Summitt admits that between her family and her coaching obligations, she does not have a lot of time left for pursuing hobbies. This is due in part to her determination to keep University of Tennessee women's basketball at the top. "I speak to civic groups, to alumni groups, at corporate events," she says. "I'm not opposed to selling tickets. As a coach here, I tell you, I wear a lot of different hats. I am an ambassador for women's basketball, for the Tennessee program, for our team. . . . Sometimes I feel like I have five things going at once, actually. It's not easy. But it's worth it."

Recently, though, Summitt has added writing to her long list of activities by co-authoring two books. In her motivational book *Reach for the Summit: The Definite Dozen System for Succeeding at Whatever You Do,* Summitt explains her principles for success and how to apply them both on the playing court and elsewhere in life.

Pat Summitt's Definite Dozen System

1. Respect yourself and others.
2. Take full responsibility.
3. Develop and demonstrate loyalty.
4. Learn to be a great communicator.
5. Discipline yourself so no one else has to.
6. Make hard work your passion.
7. Don't just work hard, work smart.
8. Put the team before yourself.
9. Make winning an attitude.
10. Be a competitor.
11. Change is a must.
12. Handle success like you handle failure.

These principles, which she calls the Definite Dozen System, include such concepts as responsibility, discipline, and loyalty. In *Raise the Roof: The Inspiring Inside Story of the Tennessee Lady Vols' Undefeated 1997-98 Season,* she gives readers a behind-the-scenes view of the Lady Vols' exciting 1997-98 season, offering an inside look at the teams' experiences both on and off the court.

WRITINGS

Reach for the Summit: The Definite Dozen System for Succeeding at Whatever You Do, 1998 (with Sally Jenkins)
Raise the Roof: The Inspiring Inside Story of the Tennessee Lady Vols' Undefeated 1997-98 Season, 1998 (with Sally Jenkins)

HONORS AND AWARDS

Gold Medal, Pan American Games Women's Basketball: 1975 (as player)
Silver Medal, Olympic Women's Basketball: 1976 (as player)
Gold Medal, Olympic Women's Basketball: 1984 (as coach)
Naismith College Coach of the Year: 1987, 1989, 1994
John and Nellie Wooden Award: 1998
Coach of the Year (Associated Press): 1998

FURTHER READING

Books

Summitt, Pat, and Sally Jenkins. *Reach for the Summit: The Definite Dozen System for Succeeding at Whatever You Do,* 1998
Summitt, Pat, and Sally Jenkins. *Raise the Roof: The Inspiring Inside Story of the Tennessee Lady Vols' Undefeated 1997-98 Season,* 1998
Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

Los Angeles Times, Mar. 25, 1989, p.C3; Mar. 15, 1996, p.C8
New York Times, Mar. 31, 1995, p.B9; Feb. 24, 1998, p.C1; Mar. 26, 1998, p.A1; June 28, 1998, p.S11
Southern Living, Mar. 1988, p.126
Sport for Women, Jan. 1998, p.64
Sports Illustrated, Apr. 8, 1991, p.36; Mar. 2, 1998, p.88; Apr. 7, 1998, p.
USA Weekend, Mar. 6-8, 1998, p.18

Wall Street Journal, Feb. 27, 1995, p.A10
Women's Sports and Fitness, May 26, 1987, p.9

Films

A Cinderella Season: The Lady Vols Fight Back, 1998

ADDRESS

University of Tennessee
Lady Volunteers
207 Thompson-Boling Arena
Knoxville, TN 37996

WORLD WIDE WEB SITES

http://www.goladyvols.com
http://www.ath.utk.edu

Amy Van Dyken 1973-

American Swimmer
First American Woman to Win Four Gold Medals in
One Olympics

BIRTH

Amy Van Dyken was born on February 15, 1973, in Englewood, Colorado. Her parents are Don and Becky Van Dyken. Amy was the oldest of four, with two younger brothers, Donnie and David, and a younger sister, Katie.

YOUTH

Asthma

When Amy was just a baby, she was diagnosed with asthma. Asthma, which affects more than 12 million Americans, is a chronic condition of the respiratory system that is caused by allergies, infections, or excessive exercise. In Amy's case, her asthma is triggered by all three causes. During an asthma attack, the lungs constrict and the asthma sufferer struggles to breathe. Asthma is a serious illness; attacks can end in death. Doctors treat asthma with a variety of medicines, including anti-allergy medications and cortisone to relieve swelling.

Sometimes an asthma attack is so severe that the patient ends up in the hospital emergency room. That happened often when Amy was little. Her allergies were so bad that she couldn't go outside and play with other children, and she couldn't do other things kids do, like go to sleepovers or field trips. "When I was little, I couldn't get from the bottom of the stairs to the top without needing to stop," Van Dyken remembers. "I was the one who couldn't go on a certain trip or for a sleepover, because they might have a pet or something in their house that would set me off."

Sadly, Amy wasn't the only child in the family with a serious medical condition. Her brother Donnie, 18 months younger than Amy, suffered from brain cancer. He died in 1978 at the age of three. Tragically, Amy was being treated in the same hospital for an asthma attack when Donnie died. After she returned home, she grieved for her little brother, developing an imaginary friend. Her parents turned to their pediatrician for advice on something to help Amy, both physically and psychologically.

STARTING TO SWIM

Amy's doctor encouraged her parents to get her involved in swimming. Even though excessive exercise can trigger an asthma attack, the warm and moist environment of indoor pools is actually good for asthma patients. So Amy took to the pool when she was six. She really enjoyed being involved in an activity with other kids, even if it was hard for her. She would swim a few strokes, then stop and hold on to the lane ropes, gasping for air. She clearly remembers that it took her six years before she could complete just one length of the pool. Still, she thought it was great. "I said, 'wow, this is something I can do'," she remembers. "This is something that makes me just like all the other kids. And that's all I ever wanted — just to be like everybody else."

From the beginning, swimming was a struggle. She was so slow that she trained with the youngest kids on the team, then competed in meets and always finished last. "It was so frustrating for her," remembers her mother, Becky Van Dyken. "But that little thing never gave up. I mean, this kid missed so much growing up because she was so sickly." Eventually, Amy's determination led to success. When she was 13, her times started to come down. She won her first race, in the 50-meter freestyle. "For somebody who had gone through what she had gone through, that blue ribbon was like an Olympic gold medal," said her mom.

> *When Amy was little, her allergies were so bad that she couldn't do the things other kids could do. "When I was little, I couldn't get from the bottom of the stairs to the top without needing to stop. I was the one who couldn't go on a certain [field] trip or for a sleepover, because they might have a pet or something in their house that would set me off."*

But one of the most remarkable things about Amy Van Dyken has always been her terrific sense of humor. Even as a kid, with all the problems of illness and family tragedy, she was always known for her smile, her giggle, and her wonderful attitude.

EDUCATION

As a student at Willow Creek Elementary School in Englewood, Amy was still overshadowed by asthma. She was absent a lot, and because she was skinny and awkward, she got teased often. Her teachers thought she was bright, but she struggled in her studies. Later, as a teen, Amy learned she had dyslexia. But as a grade school student, she refused to let anything—not asthma and not reading problems—get her down. She tried to do as much as she could, and she wouldn't let the mean kids get to her.

When Van Dyken started Cherry Creek High School, she was six feet tall, skinny, gawky, and, she remembered, "an easy target, I guess. The other kids gave me a hard time." She joined the swim team right away and gave it her best. But the kids still made fun of her. "One day, after practice, I heard the other girls talking about me. They didn't know I was there. They were saying how they went to the coach several times and told him 'We refuse to be on the relay team with Amy, because she's so terrible.' And that really hurt."

Van Dyken swimming her leg of the 400-meter medley relay, 1996 Olympics

By the time she was a junior, Amy had picked up strength and speed in the pool. As a senior in high school, she had her choice of athletic scholarships for college. After graduating from Cherry Creek High in 1991, she went on to the University of Arizona, where she spent just two years. Feeling that she just didn't "fit" the Arizona team, Van Dyken decided to transfer to Colorado State in Fort Collins in 1993.

But that fall she developed mononucleosis, a viral infection that causes extreme fatigue and muscle aches. She decided to quit swimming. At first, Van Dyken was adamant about her decision. But after several months, she really missed swimming. "And," she remembers, "my hair gets really greasy when I'm not in the water." So she got back in. Swimming for the Colorado State team, Van Dyken renewed her efforts, and it really began to pay off.

CAREER HIGHLIGHTS

Colorado State

Van Dyken swam so well for Colorado State that she was named an All-American and received Swimmer of the Year honors from the NCAA in 1994. Her coach at that time, John Mattos, was struck by her ability. "She

Van Dyken on her way to an Olympic gold medal in the 100-meter butterfly, 1996

goes faster than anybody else, but without using as much energy. Her balance is second to none. She's designed for speed."

Training for the Olympics

By the fall of 1994, it was clear that Van Dyken had Olympic potential. She was named to the Resident National Swim Team, which is funded by the U.S. Olympic Training Center and the U.S. Swimming organization to prepare U.S. swimmers for the Olympics. She left Colorado State and moved to Colorado Springs, where she lived and trained for the next two years, getting ready for the Olympics and competing in world championships.

Swimming five to six hours a day, she continued to work on her best events, the 50-freestyle and 100-meter butterfly. She also was part of two relays, the 400-meter freestyle and 400-meter medley. She set the American record in the 50-free in 1995, going the distance in an astonishing 21.77 seconds.

Just before starting the Olympics, Van Dyken got a call from TV talk host Oprah Winfrey. She appeared on Winfrey's TV show, becoming the spokesperson for an organization devoted to creating a more positive, healthy body image for young women. Instead of an emaciated supermodel, the group wanted Van Dyken, 6 feet tall and 160 pounds, to promote their idea of a healthy body. "They wanted someone hearty-looking to do the job," Van Dyken joked. "I guess that's me."

Competition and Asthma

Throughout her preparation for the Olympics, Van Dyken continued to take her asthma medication four times a day. She continued to suffer asthma attacks that landed her back in hospital emergency rooms, but through the coordination of her doctor and her coach, she was able to reach equilibrium. Still, she only has about 60% of the lung capacity of people without asthma. And the drugs that could improve her breathing ability even more were on the list of banned drugs for athletes.

Van Dyken, who keeps a list of her medications on file with the U.S.O.C., cannot even take some of the best anti-asthma medications, because they haven't yet been approved, and would lead to her testing positive for banned substances. In fact, one of her asthma medicines, which was on the approved list, caused her to test positive at a world competition in France in early 1996. She had some choice words for the drug testing committee. "They need to start picking on the right people," she says. "I'm not out there slapping veins and shooting up. I'm just trying to survive."

> “
>
> *Van Dyken has a few words for her high school tormentors. "To the girls that gave me a hard time in high school, I say thank you. Because if I wasn't given such a hard time, I don't know if I would have had the drive I had right now."*
>
> ”

1996 Olympics

Banned drugs were a major focus of the 1996 Olympics, held in Atlanta, Georgia. Several member of the Chinese swim team, which had many of the swimmers favored to win events in the Olympics, had tested positive for banned substances. Many modern athletic competitions have been plagued with drug scandals in the past few years, as athletes seek to increase their muscle mass by taking steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs.

When Van Dyken arrived in Atlanta for the Olympics, she was focused only on competing. She was in awe. "I'm not even supposed to be swimming a pool length, let alone swimming in the Olympics in five events," she said. "So everything else is icing on the cake. But I want a very thick layer of icing." Before her first event, she went through her race-day ritual, involving special socks and listening to heavy metal, and most importantly, preparing mentally for the fierce competition. "People say I'm the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde of swimming," she said. "I'm happy and bubbly and laughing, and then all of a sudden race day comes and I'm dead serious." She gave her competition the "eye," staring at them in the locker room to unnerve them. "Oh, I am mean, I am vicious," said Van Dyken about her pre-race routine. Out on the blocks, she snorted, clapped, snarled — anything to get under the skin of her competition.

"

"This is a victory for all the nerds out there. This is for all the kids who are struggling, getting picked on all the time, being told they're not good enough. I hope I'm an inspiration to them and that they keep plugging away."

"

But in her first event, Van Dyken was the one who was taken down. In the 100-meter freestyle, Van Dyken struggled to finish fourth, then got out of the pool and collapsed with severe leg cramps. Her next event was the 100-meter butterfly.

Four Gold Medals

Van Dyken was ready and eager for the event, and her race in the 100-meter fly was perfect. She flew through the water on the way to her first of four gold medals in one Olympics, more than any other American woman. After her win in the butterfly, she swam on two relay teams, both of which placed first. In her second gold-medal winning performance, Van Dyken swam the second fastest split in history (53.91 seconds) as the second leg in the 400-meter freestyle relay. Her third gold medal came in the 400-meter medley relay, where she swam freestyle in the final leg of the race, this time with the sixth-fastest split in history, at 54.17 seconds.

On July 26, 1998, Van Dyken entered the record books with her fourth gold medal, swimming the 50-meter freestyle in 24.87 seconds. She set a national record, edging out the world record-holder, Le Jingyi of China by .03 seconds.

Van Dyken celebrating after winning the gold medal in the 50-meter freestyle, 1996 Olympics

The exuberant Van Dyken met the press after receiving her medal giggling and smiling. She announced, "This is a victory for all the nerds out there. This is for all the kids who are struggling, getting picked on all the time, being told they're not good enough. I hope I'm an inspiration to them and that they keep plugging away." Laughing, Van Dyken remembered her high school tormentors, and had a few words for them, too. "To the girls that gave me a hard time in high school, I say thank you. Because if I wasn't given such a hard time, I don't know if I would have had the drive I had right now."

After her stunning Olympic victories came a round of talk show appearances on "The Today Show," David Letterman, Jay Leno, and back to Oprah Winfrey. It was hard to get used to some aspects of being a celebrity, according to Van Dyken. "You see people looking in your cart at the supermarket, thinking 'What does she buy?' And there I am with the Snickers and Twix."

She took some time off from swimming to get started on her new career as a product spokesperson, with contracts with Wheaties, Speedo swimsuits, the National Dairy Board, Purina pet food, ZapWrap asthma inhalers, and Nextel Communications, a wireless phone provider. But after a few months, she was ready to get back in the water.

When she finally started training again, something funny happened. "One day I went to practice and we were all getting in our lanes and I picked the lane in the middle of the pool. All of a sudden, I looked, and I was by myself and there were like 30 people in every other lane," she said. "Nobody wanted to swim with me! I told them that I didn't have cooties."

In June 1997, Van Dyken went back to training with the U.S. Swimming Resident Team. That year at the Phillips 66 National Swimming Championships, she won the 50-meter freestyle and placed second in the 100-meter freestyle. In 1998, Van Dyken continued her winning ways, winning three gold medals at the World Championships, in the 50-free, the 400-meter freestyle relay, and the 400-meter medley relay.

“

Van Dyken gives this advice to kids with asthma. "When you find something you like to do, do it. You will still have problems breathing, but just take your medicine and don't be a baby about it."

”

In the summer of 1998, Van Dyken underwent surgery to repair torn cartilage in her shoulder. According to her agent, Janey Miller, the surgery was very successful. Van Dyken had torn the cartilage lifting weights. "It hurt," she said of her shoulder before the surgery. "It was popping in and out. It felt like my arm was going through my armpit. But I'm looking for a full recovery. Actually, it should be better than new." She wasn't able to compete in the Goodwill Games in the summer of 1998, but she did work as a TV commentator during the competition.

Van Dyken plans to start swimming again in November 1998, and her current goal is to compete in the 2000 Olympics. "That should give me 700 days to train,"She said. "I'm a fighter. I can pull it out."

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY

Amy Van Dyken married her high school sweetheart, Alan McDaniel, in October, 1995. The couple separated in January 1998 and were divorced in April. Van Dyken, who is now single and dating, lives in the Denver area in the city of Lone Tree. When she's not in the water, she enjoys playing volleyball and basketball and taking her dog Georgia for trips to the mountains.

FUTURE PLANS

Van Dyken has an active endorsement career and also does promotional speaking around the country. After the 2000 Olympics, she plans to finish her degree in human development, then teach high school or work with deaf children.

Van Dyken works with a number of charities, including Make-a-Wish and the United Way. She also speaks to kids with asthma, encouraging them to do what they want to do, and not to use their asthma as an excuse. "When you find something you like to do, do it. You will still have problems breathing, but just take your medicine and don't be a baby about it."

HONORS AND AWARDS

NCAA Swimming Championships: 1994, 50-meter freestyle, first place
NCAA Division I National Swimmer of the Year: 1994
Olympic Swimming: 1996, 50-meter freestyle, gold medal; 100-meter butterfly, gold medal; 400-meter freestyle relay, gold medal; 400-meter medley relay, gold medal
Sportswoman of the Year (United States Olympic Committee): 1996
Sportswoman of the Year (Women's Sports Foundation): 1996
Female Athlete of the Year (Associated Press): 1997

FURTHER READING

Books

Who's Who in America, 1998

Periodicals

Boston Globe, July 20, 1996, p.F6
Chicago Tribune, July 1, 1996, Sports, p.1
Denver Post, July 26, 1998, p.A2
New York Times, July 27, 1996, p.A1; July 30, 1996, p.D1; Sep. 2, 1996, p.A1
Newsweek, Aug. 5, 1996, p.52
People, Aug. 19, 1996, p.44; Dec. 30, 1996, p.152
Rocky Mountain News, Aug. 30, 1994, p.B1; Aug. 6, 1996, p.D3
San Francisco Chronicle, July 16, 1997, p.D6
Seattle Times, July 27, 1996, p.B1; Dec. 29, 1996, p.D2
Sports Illustrated, Jan. 19, 1998, p.64

Swimming World and Junior Swimmer, Aug. 1996, p.35
Women's Sports and Fitness, Sep. 1995, p.37

ADDRESS

Gold Medal Management
1750 14th Street
Suite 200
Boulder, CO 80302

WORLD WIDE WEB SITE

http://www.usa-swimming.org

Photo and Illustration Credits

Joe Dumars/Photos: Richard Mackson/Sports Illustrated; AP/Wide World Photos.

Jim Harbaugh/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos.

Dominik Hasek/Photos: Bill Wippert; AP/Wide World Photos.

Michelle Kwan/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos; Cover: AP/Wide World Photos.

Rebecca Lobo/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos; Andrew D. Bernstein/ WNBA Photos; Ray Amati/WNBA Photos.

Greg Maddux/Photos: Courtesy of Atlanta National League Baseball Club, Inc. © 1998. All rights reserved; AP/Wide World Photos.

Fatuma Roba/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos.

Jackie Robinson/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos.

John Stockton/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos.

Picabo Street/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos.

Pat Summitt/Photos: John Madere; AP/Wide World Photos.

Amy Van Dyken/Photos: AP/Wide World Photos.

Guide to the Indexes

Each volume of *Biography Today* contains four indexes: Name Index, General Index, Places of Birth Index, and Birthday Index. Each index is fully cumulative, covering both the regular series and the special subject volumes of *Biography Today*.

The **Regular Series** of *Biography Today* is denoted in the indexes with the month and year of the issue in which the individual appeared. Each individual also appears in the cumulation for that year.

Albright, Madeleine	Apr 97
Dion, Celine	Sep 97
Ford, Harrison	Sep 97
Jordan, Barbara	Apr 96
Reeve, Christopher	Jan 97
Robinson, David	Sep 96
White, Jaleel	Jan 96

The **Special Subject Volumes** of *Biography Today* are each denoted in the indexes with an abbreviated form of the series name, plus the number of that volume. They are listed as follows:

Adams, Ansel	Artist V.1	(Artists Series)
Dahl, Roald	Author V.1	(Authors Series)
Gibbs, Lois	WorLdr V.1	(World Leaders Series: Environmental Leaders)
Mandela, Winnie	WorLdr V.2	(World Leaders Series: Modern African Leaders)
Sagan, Carl	Science V.1	(Scientists & Inventors Series)
Woods, Tiger	Sport V.1	(Sports Series)

Updated information on certain individuals appears in the **Appendix** at the end of the *Biography Today* Annual Cumulation. In the indexes, the original entry is listed first, followed by any updates:

Gore, Al	Jan 93; Update 96; Update 97
Myers, Walter Dean	Jan 93; Update 94

Name Index

Listed below are the names of all individuals profiled in *Biography Today*, followed by the issue in which they appear.

Aaron, Hank .... Sport V.1
Aaron, Henry
  see Aaron, Hank .... Sport V.1
Abbey, Edward .... WorLdr V.1
Abdul, Paula .... Jan 92
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem .... Sport V.1
Abzug, Bella .... Sep 98
Adams, Ansel .... Artist V.1
Agassi, Andre .... Jul 92
Aidid, Mohammed Farah .... WorLdr V.2
Aikman, Troy .... Apr 95
Albright, Madeleine .... Apr 97
Alcindor Lew
  see Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem .... Sport V.1
Ali, Muhammad .... Sport V.2
Allen, Marcus .... Sep 97
Allen, Tim .... Apr 94
Alley, Kirstie .... Jul 92
Amin, Idi .... WorLdr V.2
Anderson, Gillian .... Jan 97
Anderson, Marian .... Jan 94
Anderson, Terry .... Apr 92
Andretti, Mario .... Sep 94
Andrews, Ned .... Sep 94
Angelou, Maya .... Apr 93
Annan, Kofi .... Jan 98
Arafat, Yasir . . Sep 94; Update 94; Update 95;
  Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Arantes do Nascimento, Edson
  see Pelé .... Sport V.1
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand .... Jan 95
Arnold, Roseanne .... Oct 92
Ashe, Arthur .... Sep 93
Asimov, Isaac .... Jul 92
Askins, Renee .... WorLdr V.1
Aung San Suu Kyi .... Apr 96; Update 98
Avi .... Jan 93
Babbitt, Bruce .... Jan 94
Bailey, Donovan .... Sport V.2
Baiul, Oksana .... Apr 95
Baker, James .... Oct 92
Baldwin, James .... Author V.2
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu .... WorLdr V.2
Bardeen, John .... Science V.1
Barkley, Charles .... Apr 92
Barr, Roseanne
  see Arnold, Roseanne .... Oct 92
Battle, Kathleen .... Jan 93
Bearden, Romare .... Artist V.1
Berenstain, Jan .... Author V.2
Berenstain, Stan .... Author V.2
Bergen, Candice .... Sep 93
Berry, Halle .... Jan 95
Bhutto, Benazir .... Apr 95
Bialik, Mayim .... Jan 94
Bird, Larry .... Jan 92; Update 98
Blair, Bonnie .... Apr 94; Update 95
Blanchard, Rachel .... Apr 97
Blume, Judy .... Jan 92
Blythe, William J. IV
  see Clinton, Bill .... Jul 92
Bollea, Terry J.
  see Hogan, Hulk .... Apr 92
Boulmerka, Hassiba .... Sport V.1
Bourke-White, Margaret .... Artist V.1
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros .... Apr 93; Update 98
Boyd, Candy Dawson .... Author V.3
Boyz II Men .... Jan 96
Bradbury, Ray .... Author V.3
Bradley, Ed .... Apr 94
Brandis, Jonathan .... Sep 95
Brandy .... Apr 96
Breathed, Berke .... Jan 92
Breathed, Guy Berkeley
  see Breathed, Berke .... Jan 92
Brody, Jane .... Science V.2
Brooks, Garth .... Oct 92
Brooks, Gwendolyn .... Author V.3

Brower, David .... WorLdr V.1
Brown, Ron .... Sep 96
Bryan, Zachery Ty .... Jan 97
Burger, Warren .... Sep 95
Burke, Chris .... Sep 93
Burns, Ken .... Jan 95
Burrell, Stanley Kirk
  see Hammer .... Jan 92
Bush, Barbara .... Jan 92
Bush, George .... Jan 92
Butcher, Susan .... Sport V.1
Byars, Betsy .... Author V.4
Calder, Alexander .... Artist V.1
Cameron, Candace .... Apr 95
Campbell, Neve .... Apr 98
Candy, John .... Sep 94
Carey, Mariah .... Apr 96
Carle, Eric .... Author V.1
Carpenter, Mary Chapin .... Sep 94
Carrey, Jim .... Apr 96
Carson, Rachel .... WorLdr V.1
Carter, Chris .... Author V.4
Carter, Jimmy .... Apr 95
Carvey, Dana .... Jan 93
Castro, Fidel .... Jul 92; Update 94
Chagall, Marc .... Artist V.1
Champagne, Larry III .... Apr 96
Chavez, Cesar .... Sep 93
Chavis, Benjamin .... Jan 94; Update 94
Childress, Alice .... Author V.1
Christo .... Sep 96
Chung, Connie .... Jan 94; Update 95;
  Update 96
Cisneros, Henry .... Sep 93
Clay, Cassius Marcellus, Jr.
  see Ali, Muhammad .... Sport V.2
Cleary, Beverly .... Apr 94
Clinton, Bill .... Jul 92; Update 94; Update 95;
  Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Clinton, Chelsea .... Apr 96; Update 97
Clinton, Hillary Rodham .... Apr 93;
  Update 94; Update 95; Update 96
Cobain, Kurt .... Sep 94
Cohen, Adam Ezra .... Apr 97
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) .... Apr 98
Coolio .... Sep 96
Cooney, Caroline B. .... Author V.4
Cormier, Robert .... Author V.1
Cosby, Bill .... Jan 92
Cousteau, Jacques .... Jan 93; Update 97
Crawford, Cindy .... Apr 93
Cray, Seymour .... Science V.2
Culkin, Macaulay .... Sep 93
Curtis, Christopher Paul .... Author V.4
Dahl, Roald .... Author V.1
Dalai Lama .... Sep 98
Danes, Claire .... Sep 97
Daniel, Beth .... Sport V.1
Davis, Jim .... Author V.1
Dawson, Marguerite Cecille
  see Boyd, Candy Dawson .... Author V.3
de Klerk, F.W. .... Apr 94; Update 94
de Mille, Agnes .... Jan 95
Denton, Sandi
  see Salt 'N' Pepa .... Apr 95
Devers, Gail .... Sport V.2
Diana, Princess of Wales .... Jul 92; Update 96;
  Update 97; Jan 98
DiCaprio, Leonardo .... Apr 98
Dick, Tim Allen
  see Allen, Tim .... Apr 94
Diemer, Walter .... Apr 98
Dion, Celine .... Sep 97
Doherty, Shannen .... Apr 92; Update 94
Dole, Bob .... Jan 96; Update 96
Dole, Elizabeth .... Jul 92; Update 96
Domingo, Placido .... Sep 95
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman .... WorLdr V.1;
  Update 98
Dove, Rita .... Jan 94
Driscoll, Jean .... Sep 97
Duchovny, David .... Apr 96
Duke, David .... Apr 92
Dumars, Joe .... Sport V.3
Duncan, Lois .... Sep 93
Earle, Sylvia .... Science V.1
Edelman, Marian Wright .... Apr 93
Ellerbee, Linda .... Apr 94
Ellison, Ralph .... Author V.3
Elway, John .... Sport V.2
Erdös, Paul .... Science V.2
Estefan, Gloria .... Jul 92
Evans, Janet .... Jan 95; Update 96
Evert, Chris .... Sport V.1
Ewing, Patrick .... Jan 95
Farrakhan, Louis .... Jan 97
Favre, Brett .... Sport V.2
Fedorov, Sergei .... Apr 94; Update 94
Fielder, Cecil .... Sep 93
Fields, Debbi .... Jan 96

Filipovic, Zlata . . . Sep 94
Fitzgerald, Ella . . . Jan 97
Fitzhugh, Louise . . . Author V.3
Ford, Harrison . . . Sep 97
Foreman, Dave . . . WorLdr V.1
Fossey, Dian . . . Science V.1
Frank, Anne . . . Author V.4
Frank, Anneliese Marie
 see Frank, Anne . . . Author V.4
Frankenthaler, Helen . . . Artist V.1
Fresh Prince
 see Smith, Will . . . Sep 94
Fuentes, Daisy . . . Jan 94
Gadaffi, Muammar
 see Qaddafi, Muammar . . . Apr 97
Gaddafi, Muammar
 see Qaddafi, Muammar . . . Apr 97
Galeczka, Chris . . . Apr 96
Garcia, Jerry . . . Jan 96
Garth, Jennie . . . Apr 96
Gates, Bill . . . Apr 93; Update 98
Geisel, Theodor Seuss
 see Seuss, Dr. . . . Jan 92
George, Jean Craighead . . . Author V.3
Gibbs, Lois . . . WorLdr V.1
Gilbert, Sara . . . Apr 93
Gilbert, Walter . . . Science V.2
Gillespie, Dizzy . . . Apr 93
Gillespie, John Birks
 see Gillespie, Dizzy . . . Apr 93
Gingrich, Newt . . . Apr 95
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader . . . Jan 94
Goff, Helen Lyndon
 see Travers, P.L. . . . Author V.2
Goldberg, Whoopi . . . Apr 94
Goodall, Jane . . . Science V.1
Goodman, John . . . Sep 95
Gorbachev, Mikhail . . . Jan 92; Update 96
Gore, Al . . . Jan 93; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Gould, Stephen Jay . . . Science V.2
Graf, Steffi . . . Jan 92
Grant, Amy . . . Jan 95
Gretzky, Wayne . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Griffey, Ken, Jr. . . . Sport V.1
Griffith Joyner, Florence . . . Sport V.1; Update 98
Grisham, John . . . Author V.1
Groening, Matt . . . Jan 92
Guey, Wendy . . . Sep 96
Guisewite, Cathy . . . Sep 93
Gumbel, Bryant . . . Apr 97
Guy, Jasmine . . . Sep 93
Haile Selassie . . . WorLdr V.2
Haley, Alex . . . Apr 92
Hamilton, Virginia . . . Author V.1
Hamm, Mia . . . Sport V.2
Hammer . . . Jan 92
Hammersberg, Cena
 see Lowry, Lois . . . Author V.4
Handford, Martin . . . Jan 92
Handler, Ruth . . . Apr 98
Hanks, Tom . . . Jan 96
Hanson . . . Jan 98
Hanson, Ike
 see Hanson . . . Jan 98
Hanson, Taylor
 see Hanson . . . Jan 98
Hanson, Zac
 see Hanson . . . Jan 98
Harbaugh, Jim . . . Sport V.3
Hardaway, Anfernee "Penny" . . . Sport V.2
Harding, Tonya . . . Sep 94
Hargreaves, Alison . . . Jan 96
Hart, Melissa Joan . . . Jan 94
Hasek, Dominik . . . Sport V.3
Hassan II . . . WorLdr V.2
Hawking, Stephen . . . Apr 92
Healy, Bernadine . . . Science V.1
Heinlein, Robert . . . Author V.4
Henry, Marguerite . . . Author V.4
Hernandez, Livan . . . Apr 98
Herriot, James . . . Author V.1
Hill, Anita . . . Jan 93
Hill, Grant . . . Sport V.1
Hillary, Sir Edmund . . . Sep 96
Hingis, Martina . . . Sport V.2
Hinton, S.E. . . . Author V.1
Hogan, Hulk . . . Apr 92
Hooper, Geoff . . . Jan 94
Horner, Jack . . . Science V.1
Horowitz, Winona Laura
 see Ryder, Winona . . . Jan 93
Houston, Whitney . . . Sep 94
Howe, Gordie . . . Sport V.2
Hussein, Saddam . . . Jul 92; Update 96
Iacocca, Lee A. . . . Jan 92
Ice-T . . . Apr 93
Ivey, Artis, Jr.
 see Coolio . . . Sep 96

NAME INDEX

Jackson, Bo Jan 92; Update 93
Jackson, Jesse Sep 95
Jackson, Shirley Ann Science V.2
Jackson, Vincent Edward
  see Jackson, Bo Jan 92
James, Cheryl
  see Salt 'N' Pepa Apr 95
Jamison, Judith Jan 96
Jansen, Dan Apr 94
Javacheff, Christo V.
  see Christo Sep 96
Jemison, Mae Oct 92
Jennings, Peter Jul 92
Jewel Sep 98
Jobs, Steven Jan 92
John Paul II Oct 92; Update 94; Update 95
Johns, Jasper Artist V.1
Johnson, Caryn
  see Goldberg, Whoopi Apr 94
Johnson, Earvin
  see Johnson, Magic Apr 92
Johnson, Jimmy Jan 98
Johnson, John Jan 97
Johnson, Magic Apr 92
Johnson, Marguerite
  see Angelou, Maya Apr 93
Johnson, Michael Jan 97
Jones, James Earl Jan 95
Jordan, Barbara Apr 96
Jordan, Michael Jan 92; Update 93; Update 94; Update 95
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie Oct 92; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Kaunda, Kenneth WorLdr V.2
Kazzafi, Muammar
  see Qaddafi, Muammar Apr 97
Kenyatta, Jomo WorLdr V.2
Kerr, M.E. Author V.1
Kerrigan, Nancy Apr 94
Khadafy, Muammar
  see Qaddafi, Muammar Apr 97
Kilcher, Jewel
  see Jewel Sep 98
King, Stephen Author V.1
Kistler, Darci Jan 93
Kittel, Frederick August
  see Wilson, August Author V.4
Konigsburg, E. L. Author V.3
Krim, Mathilde Science V.1
Krone, Julie Jan 95
Kurzweil, Raymond Science V.2
Kwan, Michelle Sport V.3
Lalas, Alexi Sep 94
Land, Edwin Science V.1
lang, k.d. Sep 93
Lang, Katherine Dawn
  see lang, k.d. Sep 93
Larson, Gary Author V.1
Lawrence, Jacob Artist V.1
Leakey, Louis Science V.1
Leakey, Mary Science V.1
Lee, Shelton J.
  see Lee, Spike Apr 92
Lee, Spike Apr 92
Leibovitz, Annie Sep 96
Lemieux, Mario Jul 92; Update 93
LeMond, Greg Sport V.1
L'Engle, Madeleine Jan 92
Leno, James Douglas Muir
  see Leno, Jay Jul 92
Leno, Jay Jul 92
Letterman, David Jan 95
Levi-Montalcini, Rita Science V.1
Lewis, C. S. Author V.3
Lewis, Carl Sep 96; Update 97
Lhamo Thondup
  see Dalai Lama Sep 98
Limbaugh, Rush Sep 95
Lin, Maya Sep 97
Lipinski, Tara Apr 98
Lobo, Rebecca Sport V.3
Locklear, Heather Jan 95
Lopez, Charlotte Apr 94
Lovell, Jim Jan 96
Lowry, Lois Author V.4
Lucas, George Apr 97
Lucid, Shannon Science V.2
Ma, Yo-Yo Jul 92
Maathai, Wangari WorLdr V.1
Macaulay, David Author V.2
MacLachlan, Patricia Author V.2
Madden, John Sep 97
Maddux, Greg Sport V.3
Makonnen, Ras
  see Haile Selassie WorLdr V.2
Mandela, Nelson Jan 92; Update 94
Mandela, Winnie WorLdr V.2
Mankiller, Wilma Apr 94
Mantle, Mickey Jan 96
Margulis, Lynn Sep 96

Marino, Dan .... Apr 93
Marrow, Tracy
  see Ice-T .... Apr 93
Marsalis, Wynton .... Apr 92
Marshall, Thurgood .... Jan 92; Update 93
Martin, Ann M. .... Jan 92
Masih, Iqbal .... Jan 96
Mathison, Melissa .... Author V.4
Maxwell, Jody-Anne .... Sep 98
McCary, Michael
  see Boyz II Men .... Jan 96
McClintock, Barbara .... Oct 92
McCully, Emily Arnold .... Jul 92; Update 93
McEntire, Reba .... Sep 95
McFadden, Kevin
  see Pike, Christopher .... Sep 96
McKissack, Fredrick L. .... Author V.3
McKissack, Patricia C. .... Author V.3
McPherson, Newton L.
  see Gingrich, Newt .... Apr 95
Mead, Margaret .... Science V.2
Meaker, Marijane
  see Kerr, M.E. .... Author V.1
Menchu, Rigoberta .... Jan 93
Mendes, Chico .... WorLdr V.1
Mendes, Francisco
  see Mendes, Chico .... WorLdr V.1
Messier, Mark .... Apr 96
Miller, Shannon .... Sep 94; Update 96
Mittermeier, Russell A. .... WorLdr V.1
Mobutu, Joseph-Desire
  see Mobutu Sese Seko .... WorLdr V.2
Mobutu Sese Seko .... WorLdr V.2; Update 97
Moceanu, Dominique .... Jan 98
Monroe, Bill .... Sep 97
Montana, Joe .... Jan 95; Update 95
Moore, Henry .... Artist V.1
Morgan, Garrett .... Science V.2
Morissette, Alanis .... Apr 97
Morris, Nathan
  see Boyz II Men .... Jan 96
Morris, Wanya
  see Boyz II Men .... Jan 96
Morrison, Samuel .... Sep 97
Morrison, Toni .... Jan 94
Moses, Anna Mary Robertson
  see Moses, Grandma .... Artist V.1
Moses, Grandma .... Artist V.1
Mother Teresa
  see Teresa, Mother .... Apr 98
Mugabe, Robert .... WorLdr V.2
Murie, Margaret .... WorLdr V.1
Murie, Olaus J. .... WorLdr V.1
Myers, Walter Dean .... Jan 93; Update 94
Navratilova, Martina .... Jan 93; Update 94
Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds .... Apr 93
Ndeti, Cosmas .... Sep 95
Nechita, Alexandra .... Jan 98
Nevelson, Louise .... Artist V.1
Ngengi, Kamau wa
  see Kenyatta, Jomo .... WorLdr V.2
Nicklaus, Jack .... Sport V.2
Nixon, Joan Lowery .... Author V.1
Nixon, Richard .... Sep 94
Nkrumah, Kwame .... WorLdr V.2
Norman, Greg .... Jan 94
Norwood, Brandy
  see Brandy .... Apr 96
Novello, Antonia .... Apr 92; Update 93
Nureyev, Rudolf .... Apr 93
Nye, Bill .... Science V.2
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage .... WorLdr V.2
Ochoa, Severo .... Jan 94
O'Connor, Sandra Day .... Jul 92
O'Dell, Scott .... Author V.2
O'Donnell, Rosie .... Apr 97
O'Keeffe, Georgia .... Artist V.1
Olajuwon, Hakeem .... Sep 95
Olevnik, Larisa .... Sep 96
Oliver, Patsy Ruth .... WorLdr V.1
Olsen, Ashley .... Sep 95
Olsen, Mary Kate .... Sep 95
O'Neal, Shaquille .... Sep 93
Oppenheimer, J. Robert .... Science V.1
Owens, Dana
  see Queen Latifah .... Apr 92
Parkinson, Jennifer .... Apr 95
Parks, Gordon .... Artist V.1
Parks, Rosa .... Apr 92; Update 94
Paterson, Katherine .... Author 97
Pauley, Jane .... Oct 92
Pauling, Linus .... Jan 95
Paulsen, Gary .... Author V.1
Peet, Bill .... Author V.4
Pei, I.M. .... Artist V.1
Pelé .... Sport V.1
Perlman, Itzhak .... Jan 95
Perot, H. Ross .... Apr 92; Update 93;
  Update 95; Update 96
Perry, Luke .... Jan 92

NAME INDEX

Peterson, Roger Troy ... WorLdr V.1
Petty, Richard ... Sport V.2
Phoenix, River ... Apr 94
Pike, Christopher ... Sep 96
Pine, Elizabeth Michele ... Jan 94
Pinkney, Jerry ... Author V.2
Pippen, Scottie ... Oct 92
Pippig, Uta ... Sport V.1
Pitt, Brad ... Sep 98
Powell, Colin ... Jan 92; Update 93; Update 95
Prelutsky, Jack ... Author V.2
Priestley, Jason ... Apr 92
Puff Daddy
  see Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) ... Apr 98
Puffy
  see Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) ... Apr 98
Qaddafi, Muammar ... Apr 97
Qadhafi, Muammar
  see Qaddafi, Muammar ... Apr 97
Queen Latifah ... Apr 92
Quintanilla, Selena
  see Selena ... Jan 96
Rabin, YitzhakOct 92; Update 93; Update 94; Update 95
Reeve, Christopher ... Jan 97
Reid Banks, Lynne ... Author V.2
Reno, Janet ... Sep 93; Update 98
Rice, Anne ... Author V.3
Rice, Jerry ... Apr 93
Richardson, Dorothy
  see Richardson, Dot ... Sport V.2
Richardson, Dot ... Sport V.2
Ride, Sally ... Jan 92
Rimes, LeAnn ... Jan 98
Ringgold, Faith ... Author V.2
Ripken, Cal, Jr. ... Sport V.1
Rivera, Diego ... Artist V.1
Roba, Fatuma ... Sport V.3
Roberts, Cokie ... Apr 95
Robinson, David ... Sep 96
Robinson, Jackie ... Sport V.3
Robinson, Mary ... Sep 93
Rockwell, Norman ... Artist V.1
Rodman, Dennis ... Apr 96
Rodriguez, Eloy ... Science V.2
Roper, Dee Dee
  see Salt 'N' Pepa ... Apr 95
Rosa, Emily ... Sep 98
Rose, Pete ... Jan 92
Rudolph, Wilma ... Apr 95
Ryan, Nolan ... Oct 92; Update 93
Ryder, Winona ... Jan 93
Rylant, Cynthia ... Author V.1
Sabin, Albert ... Science V.1
Sadat, Anwar ... WorLdr V.2
Sagan, Carl ... Science V.1
Salinger, J.D. ... Author V.2
Salk, Jonas ... Jan 94; Update 95
Salt 'N' Pepa ... Apr 95
Sampras, Pete ... Jan 97
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa ... Sport V.1
Sanders, Barry ... Sep 95
Sanders, Deion ... Sport V.1
Saro-Wiwa, Ken ... WorLdr V.1
Satcher, David ... Sep 98
Savimbi, Jonas ... WorLdr V.2
Scarry, Richard ... Sep 94
Schroeder, Pat ... Jan 97
Schulz, Charles M. ... Author V.2
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman ... Jan 92
Sealfon, Rebecca ... Sep 97
Seinfeld, Jerry ... Oct 92; Update 98
Selena ... Jan 96
Seles, Monica ... Jan 96
Sendak, Maurice ... Author V.2
Senghor, Léopold Sédar ... WorLdr V.2
Seuss, Dr. ... Jan 92
Shabazz, Betty ... Apr 98
Shakur, Tupac ... Apr 97
Shatner, William ... Apr 95
Shula, Don ... Apr 96
Silverstein, Shel ... Author V.3
Smith, Cynthia
  see Rylant, Cynthia ... Author V.1
Smith, Emmitt ... Sep 94
Smith, Will ... Sep 94
Soren, Tabitha ... Jan 97
Sornberger, Tabitha
  see Soren, Tabitha ... Jan 97
Speare, Elizabeth George ... Sep 95
Spencer, Diana
  see Diana, Princess of Wales ... Jul 92; Jan 98
Spielberg, Steven ... Jan 94; Update 94; Update 95
Spinelli, Jerry ... Apr 93
Spock, Dr. Benjamin ... Sep 95; Update 98
Steinem, Gloria ... Oct 92
Stewart, Kordell ... Sep 98
Stewart, Patrick ... Jan 94
Stine, R.L. ... Apr 94

Stockman, Shawn
  see Boyz II Men . . . . Jan 96
Stockton, John . . . . Sport V.3
Street, Picabo . . . . Sport V.3
Strug, Kerri . . . . Sep 96
Summitt, Pat . . . . Sport V.3
Suzuki, Shinichi . . . . Sep 98
Swoopes, Sheryl . . . . Sport V.2
Tarvin, Herbert . . . . Apr 97
Taylor, Mildred D. . . . . Author V.1
Tenzin Gyatso
  see Dalai Lama . . . . Sep 98
Teresa, Mother . . . . Apr 98
Thiessen, Tiffani-Amber . . . . Jan 96
Thomas, Clarence . . . . Jan 92
Thomas, Dave . . . . Apr 96
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor . . . . Apr 95
Thomas, Lewis . . . . Apr 94
Travers, P.L. . . . . Author V.2
Tubman, William V. S. . . . . WorLdr V.2
Tuttle, Merlin . . . . Apr 97
Van Allsburg, Chris . . . . Apr 92
Van Dyken, Amy . . . . Sport V.3
Van Meter, Vicki . . . . Jan 95
Vernon, Mike . . . . Jan 98
Voigt, Cynthia . . . . Oct 92
Vonnegut, Kurt, Jr. . . . . Author V.1
Walcott, Louis Eugene
  see Farrakhan, Louis . . . . Jan 97
Walters, Barbara . . . . Sep 94
Wang, An . . . . Science V.2
Ward, Charlie . . . . Apr 94
Warhol, Andy . . . . Artist V.1
Warhola, Andy
  see Warhol, Andy . . . . Artist V.1
Washington, Denzel . . . . Jan 93
Watson, James D. . . . . Science V.1
Watson, Paul . . . . WorLdr V.1
Watterson, Bill . . . . Jan 92
Watterson, William B. II
  see Watterson, Bill . . . . Jan 92
Wayans, Keenen Ivory . . . . Jan 93
Weiss, Jonathan
  see Thomas, Jonathan Taylor . . . . Apr 95
Werbach, Adam . . . . WorLdr V.1
White, E.B. . . . . Author V.1
White, Jaleel . . . . Jan 96
White, Reggie . . . . Jan 98
Whitestone, Heather . . . . Apr 95
Wight, James Alfred
  see Herriot, James . . . . Author V.1
Wilder, Laura Ingalls . . . . Author V.3
Williams, Garth . . . . Author V.2
Williams, Robin . . . . Apr 92
Wilson, August . . . . Author V.4
Wilson, Mara . . . . Jan 97
Winfield, Dave . . . . Jan 93
Winfrey, Oprah . . . . Apr 92
Winslet, Kate . . . . Sep 98
Wojtyla, Karol Josef
  see John Paul II . . . . Oct 92
Woods, Eldrick
  see Woods, Tiger . . . . Sport V.1
Woods, Tiger . . . . Sport V.1
Wortis, Avi
  see Avi . . . . Jan 93
Wright, Frank Lloyd . . . . Artist V.1
Yamaguchi, Kristi . . . . Apr 92
Yeltsin, Boris . . . . Apr 92; Update 93;
  Update 95; Update 96; Update 98
Young, Steve . . . . Jan 94
Yzerman, Steve . . . . Sport V.2
Zamora, Pedro . . . . Apr 95
Zindel, Paul . . . . Author V.1
Zmeskal, Kim . . . . Jan 94

General Index

This index includes subjects, occupations, organizations, and ethnic and minority origins that pertain to individuals profiled in *Biography Today*.

"ABC World News Tonight"
Jennings, Peter ... Jul 92
activists
Abzug, Bella ... Sep 98
Arafat, Yasir ... Sep 94; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Ashe, Arthur ... Sep 93
Askins, Renee ... WorLdr V.1
Aung San Suu Kyi ... Apr 96; Update 98
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu ... WorLdr V.2
Brower, David ... WorLdr V.1
Chavez, Cesar ... Sep 93
Chavis, Benjamin ... Jan 94; Update 94
Dalai Lama ... Sep 98
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman ... WorLdr V.1; Update 98
Edelman, Marian Wright ... Apr 93
Foreman, Dave ... WorLdr V.1
Gibbs, Lois ... WorLdr V.1
Jackson, Jesse ... Sep 95
Kaunda, Kenneth ... WorLdr V.2
Kenyatta, Jomo ... WorLdr V.2
Maathai, Wangari ... WorLdr V.1
Mandela, Nelson ... Jan 92; Update 94
Mandela, Winnie ... WorLdr V.2
Mankiller, Wilma ... Apr 94
Masih, Iqbal ... Jan 96
Menchu, Rigoberta ... Jan 93
Mendes, Chico ... WorLdr V.1
Mugabe, Robert ... WorLdr V.2
Marshall, Thurgood ... Jan 92; Update 93
Nkrumah, Kwame ... WorLdr V.2
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage ... WorLdr V.2
Oliver, Patsy Ruth ... WorLdr V.1
Parks, Rosa ... Apr 92; Update 94
Pauling, Linus ... Jan 95
Saro-Wiwa, Ken ... WorLdr V.1
Savimbi, Jonas ... WorLdr V.2
Spock, Benjamin ... Sep 95; Update 98
Steinem, Gloria ... Oct 92
Teresa, Mother ... Apr 98
Watson, Paul ... WorLdr V.1
Werbach, Adam ... WorLdr V.1
Zamora, Pedro ... Apr 95
actors/actresses
Allen, Tim ... Apr 94
Alley, Kirstie ... Jul 92
Anderson, Gillian ... Jan 97
Arnold, Roseanne ... Oct 92
Bergen, Candice ... Sep 93
Berry, Halle ... Jan 95
Bialik, Mayim ... Jan 94
Blanchard, Rachel ... Apr 97
Brandis, Jonathan ... Sep 95
Brandy ... Apr 96
Bryan, Zachery Ty ... Jan 97
Burke, Chris ... Sep 93
Cameron, Candace ... Apr 95
Campbell, Neve ... Apr 98
Candy, John ... Sep 94
Carrey, Jim ... Apr 96
Carvey, Dana ... Jan 93
Culkin, Macaulay ... Sep 93
Danes, Claire ... Sep 97
DiCaprio, Leonardo ... Apr 98
Doherty, Shannen ... Apr 92; Update 94
Duchovny, David ... Apr 96
Ford, Harrison ... Sep 97
Garth, Jennie ... Apr 96
Gilbert, Sara ... Apr 93
Goldberg, Whoopi ... Apr 94
Goodman, John ... Sep 95
Hanks, Tom ... Jan 96
Hart, Melissa Joan ... Jan 94
Jones, James Earl ... Jan 95
Lee, Spike ... Apr 92
Locklear, Heather ... Jan 95
O'Donnell, Rosie ... Apr 97
Oleynik, Larisa ... Sep 96
Olsen, Ashley ... Sep 95
Olsen, Mary Kate ... Sep 95
Perry, Luke ... Jan 92

Phoenix, River . . . Apr 94
Pitt, Brad . . . Sep 98
Priestley, Jason . . . Apr 92
Reeve, Christopher . . . Jan 97
Ryder, Winona . . . Jan 93
Shatner, William . . . Apr 95
Smith, Will . . . Sep 94
Stewart, Patrick . . . Jan 94
Thiessen, Tittani-Amber . . . Jan 96
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor . . . Apr 95
Washington, Denzel . . . Jan 93
Wayans, Keenen Ivory . . . Jan 93
White, Jaleel . . . Jan 96
Williams, Robin . . . Apr 92
Wilson, Mara . . . Jan 97
Winfrey, Oprah . . . Apr 92
Winslet, Kate . . . Sep 98
Afrikaners
de Klerk, F.W. . . . Apr 94; Update 94
AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome)
Ashe, Arthur . . . Sep 93
Johnson, Magic . . . Apr 92
Krim, Mathilde . . . Science V.1
Nureyev, Rudolf . . . Apr 93
Zamora, Pedro . . . Apr 95
Air Force, U.S.
Morrison, Sam . . . Sep 97
Albanian
Teresa, Mother . . . Apr 98
Algerian
Boulmerka, Hassiba . . . Sport V.1
Ambassador to the United Nations
Bush, George . . . Jan 92
American Red Cross
Dole, Elizabeth . . . Jul 92; Update 96
amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS)
Hawking, Stephen . . . Apr 92
ANC (African National Congress)
de Klerk, F.W. . . . Apr 94; Update 94
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . WorLdr V.2
Mandela, Nelson . . . Jan 92; Update 94
Mandela, Winnie . . . WorLdr V.2
Angolan
Savimbi, Jonas . . . WorLdr V.2
anthropology
Mead, Margaret . . . Science V.2
apartheid
de Klerk, F.W. . . . Apr 94; Update 94
Mandela, Nelson . . . Jan 92; Update 94
Mandela, Winnie . . . WorLdr V.2
Apple Computer
Jobs, Steven . . . Jan 92
Aqua-lung
Cousteau, Jacques . . . Jan 93
archaeology
Leakey, Louis . . . Science V.1
Leakey, Mary . . . Science V.1
architects
Lin, Maya . . . Sep 97
Pei, I.M. . . . Artist V.1
Wright, Frank Lloyd . . . Artist V.1
Arizona, Governor of
Babbitt, Bruce . . . Jan 94
Arkansas, Governor of
Clinton, Bill . . . Jul 92
Army, U.S.
Abbey, Edward . . . WorLdr V.1
Ashe, Arthur . . . Sep 93
Asimov, Isaac . . . Jul 92
Bearden, Romare . . . Artist V.1
Berenstain, Stan . . . Author V.2
Brower, David . . . WorLdr V.1
Brown, Ron . . . Sep 96
Carle, Eric . . . Author V.1
Cray, Seymour . . . Science V.2
Dole, Bob . . . Jan 96
Garcia, Jerry . . . Jan 96
Gore, Al . . . Jan 93
Ice-T . . . Apr 93
Johns, Jasper . . . Artist V.1
Jones, James Earl . . . Jan 95
Murie, Olaus J. . . . WorLdr V.1
Myers, Walter Dean . . . Jan 93
Paulsen, Gary . . . Author V.1
Peterson, Roger Tory . . . WorLdr V.1
Powell, Colin . . . Jan 92
Robinson, Jackie . . . Sport V.3
Sabin, Albert . . . Science V.1
Salinger, J.D. . . . Author V.2
Scarry, Richard . . . Sep 94
Schulz, Charles . . . Author V.2
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman . . . Jan 92
Seuss, Dr. . . . Jan 92
Thomas, Dave . . . Apr 96
Vonnegut, Kurt, Jr. . . . Author V.1
Wilson, August . . . Author V.4
artists
Bearden, Romare . . . Artist V.1
Calder, Alexander . . . Artist V.1
Chagall, Marc . . . Artist V.1
Christo . . . Sep 96

Frankenthaler, Helen . . . Artist V.1
Johns, Jasper . . . Artist V.1
Lawrence, Jacob . . . Artist V.1
Moore, Henry . . . Artist V.1
Moses, Grandma . . . Artist V.1
Nechita, Alexandra . . . Jan 98
Nevelson, Louise . . . Artist V.1
O'Keeffe, Georgia . . . Artist V.1
Pinkney, Jerry . . . Author V.2
Ringgold, Faith . . . Author V.2
Rivera, Diego . . . Artist V.1
Rockwell, Norman . . . Artist V.1
Warhol, Andy . . . Artist V.1

Asian-American
Chung, Connie . . . Jan 94; Update 96
Guey, Wendy . . . Sep 96
Kwan, Michelle . . . Sport V.3
Lin, Maya . . . Sep 97
Ma, Yo-Yo . . . Jul 92
Pei, I.M. . . . Artist V.1
Wang, An . . . Science V.2
Woods, Tiger . . . Sport V.1
Yamaguchi, Kristi . . . Apr 92

Associated Press
Anderson, Terry . . . Apr 92

astronauts
Jemison, Mae . . . Oct 92
Lovell, Jim . . . Jan 96
Lucid, Shannon . . . Science V.2
Ride, Sally . . . Jan 92

astronomer
Sagan, Carl . . . Science V.1

athletes
Aaron, Hank . . . Sport V.1
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem . . . Sport V.1
Agassi, Andre . . . Jul 92
Aikman, Troy . . . Apr 95
Ali, Muhammad . . . Sport V.2
Allen, Marcus . . . Sep 97
Ashe, Arthur . . . Sep 93
Bailey, Donovan . . . Sport V.2
Baiul, Oksana . . . Apr 95
Barkley, Charles . . . Apr 92
Bird, Larry . . . Jan 92; Update 98
Blair, Bonnie . . . Apr 94
Boulmerka, Hassiba . . . Sport V.1
Butcher, Susan . . . Sport V.1
Daniel, Beth . . . Sport V.1
Devers, Gail . . . Sport V.2
Driscoll, Jean . . . Sep 97
Dumars, Joe . . . Sport V.3
Elway, John . . . Sport V.2
Evans, Janet . . . Jan 95
Evert, Chris . . . Sport V.1
Ewing, Patrick . . . Jan 95
Favre, Brett . . . Sport V.2
Fedorov, Sergei . . . Apr 94; Update 94
Graf, Steffi . . . Jan 92
Gretzky, Wayne . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Griffey, Ken, Jr. . . . Sport V.1
Griffith Joyner, Florence . . . Sport V.1; Update 98
Hamm, Mia . . . Sport V.2
Harbaugh, Jim . . . Sport V.3
Hardaway, Anfernee "Penny" . . . Sport V.2
Harding, Tonya . . . Sep 94
Hasek, Dominik . . . Sport V.3
Hernandez, Livan . . . Apr 98
Hill, Grant . . . Sport V.1
Hingis, Martina . . . Sport V.2
Howe, Gordie . . . Sport V.2
Jackson, Bo . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Jansen, Dan . . . Apr 94
Johnson, Magic . . . Apr 92
Johnson, Michael . . . Jan 97
Jordan, Michael . . . Jan 92; Update 93; Update 94; Update 95
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie . . . Oct 92; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Kerrigan, Nancy . . . Apr 94
Kwan, Michelle . . . Sport V.3
Lalas, Alexi . . . Sep 94
Lemieux, Mario . . . Jul 92; Update 93
LeMond, Greg . . . Sport V.1
Lewis, Carl . . . Sep 96; Update 97
Lipinski, Tara . . . Apr 98
Lobo, Rebecca . . . Sport V.3
Maddux, Greg . . . Sport V.3
Mantle, Mickey . . . Jan 96
Marino, Dan . . . Apr 93
Messier, Mark . . . Apr 96
Miller, Shannon . . . Sep 94; Update 96
Moceanu, Dominique . . . Jan 98
Montana, Joe . . . Jan 95; Update 95
Navratilova, Martina . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Ndeti, Cosmas . . . Sep 95
Nicklaus, Jack . . . Sport V.2
Olajuwon, Hakeem . . . Sep 95
O'Neal, Shaquille . . . Sep 93
Pelé . . . Sport V.1
Pippen, Scottie . . . Oct 92
Pippig, Uta . . . Sport V.1
Rice, Jerry . . . Apr 93

Richardson, Dot . . . Sport V.2
Ripken, Cal, Jr. . . . Sport V.1
Roba, Fatuma . . . Sport V.3
Robinson, David . . . Sep 96
Robinson, Jackie . . . Sport V.3
Rodman, Dennis . . . Apr 96
Rose, Pete . . . Jan 92
Rudolph, Wilma . . . Apr 95
Ryan, Nolan . . . Oct 92; Update 93
Sampras, Pete . . . Jan 97
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa . . . Sport V.1
Sanders, Barry . . . Sep 95
Sanders, Deion . . . Sport V.1
Seles, Monica . . . Jan 96
Smith, Emmitt . . . Sep 94
Stewart, Kordell . . . Sep 98
Stockton, John . . . Sport V.3
Street, Picabo . . . Sport V.3
Swoopes, Sheryl . . . Sport V.2
Van Dyken, Amy . . . Sport V.3
Vernon, Mike . . . Jan 98
Ward, Charlie . . . Apr 94
White, Reggie . . . Jan 98
Winfield, Dave . . . Jan 93
Woods, Tiger . . . Sport V.1
Yamaguchi, Kristi . . . Apr 92
Yzerman, Steve . . . Sport V.2
Zmeskal, Kim . . . Jan 94

Attorney General, U.S.
Reno, Janet . . . Sep 93; Update 98

Australian
Norman, Greg . . . Jan 94
Travers, P.L. . . . Author V.2

authors
Abbey, Edward . . . WorLdr V.1
Angelou, Maya . . . Apr 93
Asimov, Isaac . . . Jul 92
Avi . . . Jan 93
Baldwin, James . . . Author V.2
Berenstain, Jan . . . Author V.2
Berenstain, Stan . . . Author V.2
Blume, Judy . . . Jan 92
Boyd, Candy Dawson . . . Author V.3
Bradbury, Ray . . . Author V.3
Brody, Jane . . . Science V.2
Brooks, Gwendolyn . . . Author V.3
Brower, David . . . WorLdr V.1
Byars, Betsy . . . Author V.4
Carle, Eric . . . Author V.1
Carson, Rachel . . . WorLdr V.1
Carter, Jimmy . . . Apr 95
Childress, Alice . . . Author V.1
Cleary, Beverly . . . Apr 94
Cooney, Caroline B. . . . Author V.4
Cormier, Robert . . . Author V.1
Cosby, Bill . . . Jan 92
Curtis, Christopher Paul . . . Author V.4
Dahl, Roald . . . Author V.1
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman . . . WorLdr V.1; Update 98
Dove, Rita . . . Jan 94
Duncan, Lois . . . Sep 93
Ellison, Ralph . . . Author V.3
Filipovic, Zlata . . . Sep 94
Fitzhugh, Louise . . . Author V.3
Frank, Anne . . . Author V.4
George, Jean Craighead . . . Author V.3
Gould, Stephen Jay . . . Science V.2
Grisham, John . . . Author V.1
Haley, Alex . . . Apr 92
Hamilton, Virginia . . . Author V.1
Handford, Martin . . . Jan 92
Heinlein, Robert . . . Author V.4
Herriot, James . . . Author V.1
Henry, Marguerite . . . Author V.4
Hinton, S.E. . . . Author V.1
Iacocca, Lee A. . . . Jan 92
Kerr, M.E. . . . Author V.1
King, Stephen . . . Author V.1
Konigsburg, E.L. . . . Author V.3
L'Engle, Madeleine . . . Jan 92
Lewis, C. S. . . . Author V.3
Limbaugh, Rush . . . Sep 95
Lovell, Jim . . . Jan 96
Lowry, Lois . . . Author V.4
Macaulay, David . . . Author V.2
MacLachlan, Patricia . . . Author V.2
Martin, Ann M. . . . Jan 92
McCully, Emily Arnold . . . Jul 92; Update 93
McKissack, Fredrick L. . . . Author V.3
McKissack, Patricia C. . . . Author V.3
Mead, Margaret . . . Science V.2
Morrison, Toni . . . Jan 94
Murie, Margaret . . . WorLdr V.1
Murie, Olaus J. . . . WorLdr V.1
Myers, Walter Dean . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds . . . Apr 93
Nixon, Joan Lowery . . . Author V.1
Nixon, Richard . . . Sep 94
O'Dell, Scott . . . Author V.2
Paterson, Katherine . . . Author 97
Paulsen, Gary . . . Author V.1
Peet, Bill . . . Author V.4
Peterson, Roger Tory . . . WorLdr V.1

Pike, Christopher ... Sep 96
Prelutsky, Jack ... Author V.2
Reid Banks, Lynne ... Author V.2
Rice, Anne ... Author V.3
Ringgold, Faith ... Author V.2
Rylant, Cynthia ... Author V.1
Salinger, J.D. ... Author V.2
Saro-Wiwa, Ken ... WorLdr V.1
Scarry, Richard ... Sep 94
Sendak, Maurice ... Author V.2
Senghor, Léopold Sédar ... WorLdr V.2
Seuss, Dr. ... Jan 92
Silverstein, Shel ... Author V.3
Speare, Elizabeth George ... Sep 95
Spinelli, Jerry ... Apr 93
Spock, Benjamin ... Sep 95; Update 98
Steinem, Gloria ... Oct 92
Stine, R.L. ... Apr 94
Taylor, Mildred D. ... Author V.1
Thomas, Lewis ... Apr 94
Travers, P.L. ... Author V.2
Van Allsburg, Chris ... Apr 92
Voigt, Cynthia ... Oct 92
Vonnegut, Kurt, Jr. ... Author V.1
White, E.B. ... Author V.1
Wilder, Laura Ingalls ... Author V.3
Williams, Garth ... Author V.2
Wilson, August ... Author V.4
Zindel, Paul ... Author V.1

autobiographies
Handford, Martin ... Jan 92
Iacocca, Lee ... Jan 92
L'Engle, Madeleine ... Jan 92
Parkinson, Jennifer ... Apr 95

automobile executive
Iacocca, Lee A. ... Jan 92

automobile racers
Andretti, Mario ... Sep 94
Petty, Richard ... Sport V.2

ballet
de Mille, Agnes ... Jan 95
Jamison, Judith ... Jan 96
Kistler, Darci ... Jan 93
Nureyev, Rudolf ... Apr 93

Barbie Doll
Handle, Ruh ... Apr 98

"Baseball"
Burns, Ken ... Jan 95

baseball players
Aaron, Hank ... Sport V.1
Fielder, Cecil ... Sep 93
Griffey, Ken, Jr. ... Sport V.1
Hernandez, Livan ... Apr 98
Jackson, Bo ... Jan 92; Update 93
Jordan, Michael ... Update 94
Maddux, Greg ... Sport V.3
Mantle, Mickey ... Jan 96
Ripken, Cal, Jr. ... Sport V.1
Robinson, Jackie ... Sport V.3
Rose, Pete ... Jan 92
Ryan, Nolan ... Oct 92; Update 93
Sanders, Deion ... Sport V.1
Winfield, Dave ... Jan 93

basketball coach
Summitt, Pat ... Sport V.3

basketball players
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem ... Sport V.1
Barkley, Charles ... Apr 92
Bird, Larry ... Jan 92; Update 98
Dumars, Joe ... Sport V.3
Ewing, Patrick ... Jan 95
Hardaway, Anfernee "Penny" ... Sport V.2
Hill, Grant ... Sport V.1
Johnson, Magic ... Apr 92
Jordan, Michael ... Jan 92; Update 93; Update 94
Lobo, Rebecca ... Sport V.3
Olajuwon, Hakeem ... Sep 95
O'Neal, Shaquille ... Sep 93
Pippen, Scottie ... Oct 92
Robinson, David ... Sep 96
Rodman, Dennis ... Apr 96
Stockton, John ... Sport V.3
Summitt, Pat ... Sport V.3
Swoopes, Sheryl ... Sport V.2
Ward, Charlie ... Apr 94

"Beverly Hills 90210"
Doherty, Shannen ... Apr 92; Update 94
Garth, Jennie ... Apr 96
Perry, Luke ... Jan 92
Priestley, Jason ... Apr 92
Thiessen, Tiffani-Amber ... Jan 96

bicycle racer
LeMond, Greg ... Sport V.1

"Bill Nye the Science Guy"
Nye, Bill ... Science V.2

biology
see also marine biology
molecular biology
neurobiology
primatology
scientists

Carson, Rachel . . . . WorLdr V.1
Margulis, Lynn . . . . Sep 96
McClintock, Barbara . . . . Oct 92
Ochoa, Severo . . . . Jan 94
Rodriguez, Eloy . . . . Science V.2
Sabin, Albert . . . . Science V.1

black

Aaron, Hank . . . . Sport V.1
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem . . . . Sport V.1
Aidid, Mohammed Farah . . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Ali, Muhammad . . . . Sport V.2
Allen, Marcus . . . . Sep 97
Amin, Idi . . . . WorLdr V.2
Anderson, Marian . . . . Jan 94
Angelou, Maya . . . . Apr 93
Annan, Kofi . . . . Jan 98
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand . . . . Jan 95
Ashe, Arthur . . . . Sep 93
Bailey, Donovan . . . . Sport V.2
Baldwin, James . . . . Author V.2
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu . . . . WorLdr V.2
Battle, Kathleen . . . . Jan 93
Bearden, Romare . . . . Artist V.1
Berry, Halle . . . . Jan 95
Boyd, Candy Dawson . . . . Author V.3
Boyz II Men . . . . Jan 96
Bradley, Ed . . . . Apr 94
Brandy . . . . Apr 96
Brooks, Gwendolyn . . . . Author V.3
Brown, Ron . . . . Sep 96
Champagne, Larry III . . . . Apr 96
Chavis, Benjamin . . . . Jan 94; Update 94
Childress, Alice . . . . Author V.1
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) . . . . Apr 98
Coolio . . . . Sep 96
Cosby, Bill . . . . Jan 92
Curtis, Christopher Paul . . . . Author V.4
Devers, Gail . . . . Sport V.2
Dove, Rita . . . . Jan 94
Dumars, Joe . . . . Sport V.3
Edelman, Marian Wright . . . . Apr 93
Ellison, Ralph . . . . Author V.3
Ewing, Patrick . . . . Jan 95
Farrakhan, Louis . . . . Jan 97
Fielder, Cecil . . . . Sep 93
Fitzgerald, Ella . . . . Jan 97
Gillespie, Dizzy . . . . Apr 93
Goldberg, Whoopi . . . . Apr 94
Griffey, Ken, Jr. . . . . Sport V.1
Gumbel, Bryant . . . . Apr 97
Guy, Jasmine . . . . Sep 93
Haley, Alex . . . . Apr 92
Hamilton, Virginia . . . . Author V.1
Hammer . . . . Jan 92
Hardaway, Anfernee "Penny" . . . . . . Sport V.2
Hernandez, Livan . . . . Apr 98
Hill, Anita . . . . Jan 93
Hill, Grant . . . . Sport V.1
Houston, Whitney . . . . Sep 94
Ice-T . . . . Apr 93
Jackson, Bo . . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Jackson, Jesse . . . . Sep 95
Jackson, Shirley Ann . . . . Science V.2
Jamison, Judith . . . . Jan 96
Jemison, Mae . . . . Oct 92
Johnson, John . . . . Jan 97
Johnson, Magic . . . . Apr 92
Johnson, Michael . . . . Jan 97
Jones, James Earl . . . . Jan 95
Jordan, Barbara . . . . Apr 96
Jordan, Michael . . . . Jan 92; Update 93;
Update 94; Update 95
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie . . Oct 92; Update 96;
Update 97; Update 98
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . . WorLdr V.2
Kenyatta, Jomo . . . . WorLdr V.2
Lawrence, Jacob . . . . Artist V.1
Lee, Spike . . . . Apr 92
Lewis, Carl . . . . Sep 96; Update 97
Maathai, Wangari . . . . WorLdr V.1
Mandela, Nelson . . . . Jan 92; Update 94
Mandela, Winnie . . . . WorLdr V.2
Marsalis, Wynton . . . . Apr 92
Marshall, Thurgood . . . . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Maxwell, Jody-Anne . . . . Sep 98
McKissack, Fredrick L. . . . . Author V.3
McKissack, Patricia C. . . . . Author V.3
Mobutu Sese Seko . . WorLdr V.2; Update 97
Morgan, Garrett . . . . Science V.2
Morrison, Sam . . . . Sep 97
Morrison, Toni . . . . Jan 94
Mugabe, Robert . . . . WorLdr V.2
Myers, Walter Dean . . . . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Ndeti, Cosmas . . . . Sep 95
Nkrumah, Kwame . . . . WorLdr V.2
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Olajuwon, Hakeem . . . . Sep 95
Oliver, Patsy Ruth . . . . WorLdr V.1
O'Neal, Shaquille . . . . Sep 93
Parks, Gordon . . . . Artist V.1
Parks, Rosa . . . . Apr 92; Update 94
Pelé . . . . Sport V.1
Pinkney, Jerry . . . . Author V.2

Pippen, Scottie ... Oct 92
Powell, Colin Jan 92; Update 93; Update 95
Queen Latifah ... Apr 92
Rice, Jerry ... Apr 93
Ringgold, Faith ... Author V.2
Roba, Fatuma ... Sport V.3
Robinson, David ... Sep 96
Robinson, Jackie ... Sport V.3
Rodman, Dennis ... Apr 96
Rudolph, Wilma ... Apr 95
Salt 'N' Pepa ... Apr 95
Sanders, Barry ... Sep 95
Sanders, Deion ... Sport V.1
Saro-Wiwa, Ken ... WorLdr V.1
Satcher, David ... Sep 98
Savimbi, Jonas ... WorLdr V.2
Senghor, Léopold Sédar ... WorLdr V.2
Shabazz, Betty ... Apr 98
Shakur, Tupac ... Apr 97
Smith, Emmitt ... Sep 94
Smith, Will ... Sep 94
Stewart, Kordell ... Sep 98
Swoopes, Sheryl ... Sport V.2
Tarvin, Herbert ... Apr 97
Taylor, Mildred D. ... Author V.1
Thomas, Clarence ... Jan 92
Tubman, William V. S. ... WorLdr V.2
Ward, Charlie ... Apr 94
Washington, Denzel ... Jan 93
Wayans, Keenen Ivory ... Jan 93
White, Jaleel ... Jan 96
White, Reggie ... Jan 98
Wilson, August ... Author V.4
Winfield, Dave ... Jan 93
Winfrey, Oprah ... Apr 92
Woods, Tiger ... Sport V.1

"Blossom"
Bialik, Mayim ... Jan 94

Bosnian
Filipovic, Zlata ... Sep 94

Boy Scouts
Anderson, Terry ... Apr 92
Lovell, Jim ... Jan 96
Perot, H. Ross ... Apr 92
Spielberg, Steven ... Jan 94

boxer
Ali, Muhammad ... Sport V.2

Brazilian
Mendes, Chico ... WorLdr V.1
Pelé ... Sport V.1

bubble gum
Diemer, Walter ... Apr 98

Bulgarian
Christo ... Sep 96

Burmese
Aung San Suu Kyi ... Apr 96; Update 98

business
Brown, Ron ... Sep 96
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) ... Apr 98
Diemer, Walter ... Apr 98
Fields, Debbi ... Jan 96
Gates, Bill ... Apr 93; Update 98
Handler, Ruth ... Apr 98
Iacocca, Lee A. ... Jan 92
Jobs, Steven ... Jan 92
Johnson, John ... Jan 97
Kurzweil, Raymond ... Science V.2
Land, Edwin ... Science V.1
Morgan, Garrett ... Science V.2
Perot, H. Ross ... Apr 92; Update 93
Thomas, Dave ... Apr 96
Wang, An ... Science V.2

Calvin and Hobbes
Watterson, Bill ... Jan 92

Camp Fire Girls
Cleary, Beverly ... Apr 94

Canadian
Bailey, Donovan ... Sport V.2
Blanchard, Rachel ... Apr 97
Campbell, Neve ... Apr 98
Candy, John ... Sep 94
Carrey, Jim ... Apr 96
Dion, Celine ... Sep 97
Gretzky, Wayne ... Jan 92; Update 93
Howe, Gordie ... Sport V.2
Jennings, Peter ... Jul 92
lang, k.d. ... Sep 93
Lemieux, Mario ... Jul 92; Update 93
Messier, Mark ... Apr 96
Morissette, Alanis ... Apr 97
Priestley, Jason ... Apr 92
Shatner, William ... Apr 95
Vernon, Mike ... Jan 98
Watson, Paul ... WorLdr V.1
Yzerman, Steve ... Sport V.2

cardiology
Healy, Bernadine ... Science V.1

cartoonists
Breathed, Berke ... Jan 92
Davis, Jim ... Author V.1
Groening, Matt ... Jan 92
Guisewite, Cathy ... Sep 93
Larson, Gary ... Author V.1

Schulz, Charles ... Author V.2
Watterson, Bill ... Jan 92
Cathy
Guisewite, Cathy ... Sep 93
"CBS Evening News"
Chung, Connie ... Jan 94; Update 95
Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Powell, Colin ... Jan 92; Update 93
"Cheers"
Alley, Kirstie ... Jul 92
Cherokee
Mankiller, Wilma ... Apr 94
Children's Defense Fund (CDF)
Edelman, Marian Wright ... Apr 93
Chinese
Pei, I.M. ... Artist V.1
Wang, An ... Science V.2
choreographers
Abdul, Paula ... Jan 92
de Mille, Agnes ... Jan 95
Jamison, Judith ... Jan 96
Nureyev, Rudolf ... Apr 93
Chrysler Corporation
Iacocca, Lee A. ... Jan 92
CIA, director of the
Bush, George ... Jan 92
Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Wastes
Gibbs, Lois ... WorLdr V.1
Civil Rights Movement
Chavis, Benjamin ... Jan 94; Update 94
Edelman, Marian Wright ... Apr 93
Jackson, Jesse ... Sep 95
Marshall, Thurgood ... Jan 92; Update 93
Parks, Rosa ... Apr 92
Shabazz, Betty ... Apr 98
"The Civil War"
Burns, Ken ... Jan 95
"Clarissa Explains It All"
Hart, Melissa Joan ... Jan 94
"Clueless"
Blanchard, Rachel ... Apr 97
Coast Guard, U.S.
Haley, Alex ... Apr 92
Lawrence, Jacob ... Artist V.1
comedians
Allen, Tim ... Apr 94
Arnold, Roseanne ... Oct 92
Candy, John ... Sep 94
Carrey, Jim ... Apr 96
Carvey, Dana ... Jan 93
Cosby, Bill ... Jan 92
Goldberg, Whoopi ... Apr 94
Leno, Jay ... Jul 92
Letterman, David ... Jan 95
O'Donnell, Rosie ... Apr 97
Seinfeld, Jerry ... Oct 92; Update 98
Wayans, Keenen Ivory ... Jan 93
Williams, Robin ... Apr 92
Communists
Castro, Fidel ... Jul 92; Update 94
Gorbachev, Mikhail ... Jan 92
Yeltsin, Boris ... Apr 92; Update 93; Update 95; Update 98
computers
Cray, Seymour ... Science V.2
Gates, Bill ... Apr 93; Update 98
Jobs, Steven ... Jan 92
Kurzweil, Raymond ... Science V.2
Perot, H. Ross ... Apr 92
Wang, An ... Science V.2
Conservational International
Mittermeier, Russell A. ... WorLdr V.1
cookies
Fields, Debbi ... Jan 96
"Cosby Show, The"
Cosby, Bill ... Jan 92
cosmology
Hawking, Stephen ... Apr 92
"Cosmos"
Sagan, Carl ... Science V.1
Cousteau Society
Cousteau, Jacques ... Jan 93
Cuba, president of
Castro, Fidel ... Jul 92; Update 94
Cuban
Castro, Fidel ... Jul 92; Update 94
Hernandez, Livan ... Apr 98
Cuban-American
see also Hispanic-American
Estefan, Gloria ... Jul 92
Fuentes, Daisy ... Jan 94
Zamora, Pedro ... Apr 95
Cuban Revolution
Castro, Fidel ... Jul 92; Update 94
cyclist
LeMond, Greg ... Sport V.1
Czechoslovakian
Hasek, Dominik ... Sport V.3
Hingis, Martina ... Sport V.2
Navratilova, Martina ... Jan 93; Update 94
dancers
Abdul, Paula ... Jan 92
de Mille, Agnes ... Jan 95

Estefan, Gloria . . . . Jul 92
Hammer . . . . Jan 92
Jamison, Judith . . . . Jan 96
Kistler, Darci . . . . Jan 93
Nureyev, Rudolf . . . . Apr 93

Democratic National Committee, chairman
Brown, Ron . . . . Sep 96

Democratic Party
Carter, Jimmy . . . . Apr 95
Clinton, Bill . . . . Jul 92
Gore, Al . . . . Jan 93

deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
Gilbert, Walter . . . . Science V.2
Ochoa, Severo . . . . Jan 94
Watson, James D. . . . . Science V.1

Desert Shield/Desert Storm commander
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman . . . . Jan 92

"A Different World"
Guy, Jasmine . . . . Sep 93

dinosaurs
Horner, Jack . . . . Science V.1

diplomats
Annan, Kofi . . . . Jan 98
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros . . . Apr 93; Update 98

directors
Burns, Ken . . . . Jan 95
Carter, Chris . . . . Author V.4
Lee, Spike . . . . Oct 92
Lucas, George . . . . Apr 97
Parks, Gordon . . . . Artist V.1
Spielberg, Steven . . . . . . Jan 94; Update 94; Update 95
Warhol, Andy . . . . Artist V.1
Wayans, Keenen Ivory . . . . Jan 93

disabled
Dole, Bob . . . . Jan 96
Driscoll, Jean . . . . Sep 97
Hawking, Stephen . . . . Apr 92
Jordan, Barbara . . . . Apr 96
Perlman, Itzhak . . . . Jan 95
Reeve, Christopher . . . . Jan 97
Whitestone, Heather . . . . Apr 95

DNA
see deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)

doctors
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu . . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Healy, Bernadine . . . . Science V.1
Jemison, Mae . . . . Oct 92
Novello, Antonia . . . . Apr 92
Pippig, Uta . . . . Sport V.1
Richardson, Dot . . . . Sport V.2

Sabin, Albert . . . . Science V.1
Salk, Jonas . . . . Jan 94; Update 95
Satcher, David . . . . Sep 98
Spock, Benjamin . . . . . . Sep 95; Update 98

Down's Syndrome
Burke, Chris . . . . Sep 93

Earth First!
Foreman, Dave . . . . WorLdr V.1

Earth Island Institute
Brower, David . . . . WorLdr V.1

EDS (Electronic Data Systems)
Perot, H. Ross . . . . Apr 92

Egypt, president of
Sadat, Anwar . . . . WorLdr V.2

Egyptian
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros . . . Apr 93; Update 98
Sadat, Anwar . . . . WorLdr V.2

English
Dahl, Roald . . . . Author V.1
Diana, Princess of Wales . . . . Jul 92; Update 96; Update 97; Jan 98
Goodall, Jane . . . . Science V.1
Handford, Martin . . . . Jan 92
Hargreaves, Alison . . . . Jan 96
Hawking, Stephen . . . . Apr 92
Herriot, James . . . . Author V.1
Leakey, Louis . . . . Science V.1
Leakey, Mary . . . . Science V.1
Lewis, C. S. . . . . Author V.3
Macaulay, David . . . . Author V.2
Moore, Henry . . . . Artist V.1
Reid Banks, Lynne . . . . Author V.2
Stewart, Patrick . . . . Jan 94
Winslet, Kate . . . . Sep 98

environmentalists
Abbey, Edward . . . . WorLdr V.1
Adams, Ansel . . . . Artist V.1
Askins, Renee . . . . WorLdr V.1
Babbitt, Bruce . . . . Jan 94
Brower, David . . . . WorLdr V.1
Carson, Rachel . . . . WorLdr V.1
Cousteau, Jacques . . . . Jan 93
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman . . WorLdr V.1; Update 98
Earle, Sylvia . . . . Science V.1
Foreman, Dave . . . . WorLdr V.1
Gibbs, Lois . . . . WorLdr V.1
Gore, Al . . . . Jan 93
Maathai, Wangari . . . . WorLdr V.1
Mendes, Chico . . . . WorLdr V.1
Mittermeier, Russell A. . . . . WorLdr V.1
Murie, Margaret . . . . WorLdr V.1

Murie, Olaus J. . . . WorLdr V.1
Oliver, Patsy Ruth . . . WorLdr V.1
Peterson, Roger Tory . . . WorLdr V.1
Saro-Wiwa, Ken . . . WorLdr V.1
Watson, Paul . . . WorLdr V.1
Werbach, Adam . . . WorLdr V.1
Ethiopia, emperor of
Haile Selassie . . . WorLdr V.2
Ethiopian
Haile Selassie . . . WorLdr V.2
Roba, Fatuma . . . Sport V.3
ethnologist
Goodall, Jane . . . Science V.1
"Eye to Eye with Connie Chung"
Chung, Connie . . . Jan 94; Update 95
"Family Matters"
White, Jaleel . . . Jan 96
Far Side, The
Larson, Gary . . . Author V.1
female
Abdul, Paula . . . Jan 92
Abzug, Bella . . . Sep 98
Albright, Madeleine . . . Apr 97
Alley, Kirstie . . . Jul 92
Anderson, Gillian . . . Jan 97
Anderson, Marian . . . Jan 94
Angelou, Maya . . . Apr 93
Arnold, Roseanne . . . Oct 92
Askins, Renee . . . WorLdr V.1
Aung San Suu Kyi . . . Apr 96; Update 98
Baiul, Oksana . . . Apr 95
Battle, Kathleen . . . Jan 93
Berenstain, Jan . . . Author V.2
Bergen, Candice . . . Sep 93
Berry, Halle . . . Jan 95
Bhutto, Benazir . . . Apr 95
Bialik, Mayim . . . Jan 94
Blair, Bonnie . . . Apr 94; Update 95
Blanchard, Rachel . . . Apr 97
Blume, Judy . . . Jan 92
Boulmerka, Hassiba . . . Sport V.1
Bourke-White, Margaret . . . Artist V.1
Boyd, Candy Dawson . . . Author V.3
Brandy . . . Apr 96
Brody, Jane . . . Science V.2
Brooks, Gwendolyn . . . Author V.3
Bush, Barbara . . . Jan 92
Butcher, Susan . . . Sport V.1
Byars, Betsy . . . Author V.4
Cameron, Candace . . . Apr 95
Campbell, Neve . . . Apr 98
Carey, Mariah . . . Apr 96
Carpenter, Mary Chapin . . . Sep 94
Carson, Rachel . . . WorLdr V.1
Childress, Alice . . . Author V.1
Chung, Connie . . . Jan 94; Update 95;
  Update 96
Cleary, Beverly . . . Apr 94
Clinton, Chelsea . . . Apr 96; Update 97
Clinton, Hillary Rodham . . . Apr 93;
  Update 94; Update 95; Update 96
Cooney, Caroline B. . . . Author V.4
Crawford, Cindy . . . Apr 93
Danes, Claire . . . Sep 97
Daniel, Beth . . . Sport V.1
de Mille, Agnes . . . Jan 95
Devers, Gail . . . Sport V.2
Diana, Princess of Wales . . . Jul 92;
  Update 96; Update 97; Jan 98
Dion, Celine . . . Sep 97
Doherty, Shannen . . . Apr 92; Update 94
Dole, Elizabeth Hanford . . . Jul 92; Update 96
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman . . . WorLdr V.1;
  Update 98
Dove, Rita . . . Jan 94
Driscoll, Jean . . . Sep 97
Duncan, Lois . . . Sep 93
Earle, Sylvia . . . Science V.1
Edelman, Marian Wright . . . Apr 93
Ellerbee, Linda . . . Apr 94
Estefan, Gloria . . . Jul 92
Evans, Janet . . . Jan 95; Update 96
Evert, Chris . . . Sport V.1
Fields, Debbi . . . Jan 96
Filipovic, Zlata . . . Sep 94
Fitzgerald, Ella . . . Jan 97
Fitzhugh, Louise . . . Author V.3
Fossey, Dian . . . Science V.1
Frank, Anne . . . Author V.4
Frankenthaler, Helen . . . Artist V.1
Fuentes, Daisy . . . Jan 94
Garth, Jennie . . . Apr 96
George, Jean Craighead . . . Author V.3
Gibbs, Lois . . . WorLdr V.1
Gilbert, Sara . . . Apr 93
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader . . . Jan 94
Goldberg, Whoopi . . . Apr 94
Goodall, Jane . . . Science V.1
Graf, Steffi . . . Jan 92
Grant, Amy . . . Jan 95
Griffith Joyner, Florence . . . Sport V.1;
  Update 98
Guey, Wendy . . . Sep 96
Guisewite, Cathy . . . Sep 93

Guy, Jasmine . . . . Sep 93
Hamilton, Virginia . . . . Author V.1
Hamm, Mia . . . . Sport V.2
Handler, Ruth . . . . Apr 98
Harding, Tonya . . . . Sep 94
Hargreaves, Alison . . . . Jan 96
Hart, Melissa Joan . . . . Jan 94
Healy, Bernadine . . . . Science V.1
Henry, Marguerite . . . . Author V.4
Hill, Anita . . . . Jan 93
Hingis, Martina . . . . Sport V.2
Hinton, S.E. . . . . Author V.1
Houston, Whitney . . . . Sep 94
Jackson, Shirley Ann . . . . Science V.2
Jamison, Judith . . . . Jan 96
Jemison, Mae . . . . Oct 92
Jewel . . . . Sep 98
Jordan, Barbara . . . . Apr 96
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie . . Oct 92; Update 96;
  Update 97; Update 98
Kerr, M.E. . . . . Author V.1
Kerrigan, Nancy . . . . Apr 94
Kistler, Darci . . . . Jan 93
Konigsburg, E.L. . . . . Author V.3
Krim, Mathilde . . . . Science V.1
Krone, Julie . . . . Jan 95
Kwan, Michelle . . . . Sport V.3
lang, k.d. . . . . Sep 93
Leakey, Mary . . . . Science V.1
Leibovitz, Annie . . . . Sep 96
L'Engle, Madeleine . . . . Jan 92
Levi-Montalcini, Rita . . . . Science V.1
Lin, Maya . . . . Sep 97
Lipinski, Tara . . . . Apr 98
Lobo, Rebecca . . . . Sport V.3
Locklear, Heather . . . . Jan 95
Lopez, Charlotte . . . . Apr 94
Lowry, Lois . . . . Author V.4
Lucid, Shannon . . . . Science V.2
Maathai, Wangari . . . . WorLdr V.1
MacLachlan, Patricia . . . . Author V.2
Mandela, Winnie . . . . WorLdr V.2
Mankiller, Wilma . . . . Apr 94
Margulis, Lynn . . . . Sep 96
Mathison, Melissa . . . . Author V.4
Maxwell, Jody-Anne . . . . Sep 98
McClintock, Barbara . . . . Oct 92
McCully, Emily Arnold . . Jul 92; Update 93
McEntire, Reba . . . . Sep 95
McKissack, Patricia C. . . . . Author V.3
Mead, Margaret . . . . Science V.2
Menchu, Rigoberta . . . . Jan 93
Miller, Shannon . . . . Sep 94
Moceanu, Dominique . . . . Jan 98
Morissette, Alanis . . . . Apr 97
Morrison, Toni . . . . Jan 94
Moses, Grandma . . . . Artist V.1
Murie, Margaret . . . . WorLdr V.1
Navratilova, Martina . . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds . . . . Apr 93
Nechita, Alexandra . . . . Jan 98
Nevelson, Louise . . . . Artist V.1
Nixon, Joan Lowery . . . . Author V.1
Novello, Antonia . . . . . . Apr 92; Update 93
O'Connor, Sandra Day . . . . Jul 92
O'Donnell, Rosie . . . . Apr 97
O'Keeffe, Georgia . . . . Artist V.1
Oleynik, Larisa . . . . Sep 96
Oliver, Patsy Ruth . . . . WorLdr V.1
Olsen, Ashley . . . . Sep 95
Olsen, Mary-Kate . . . . Sep 95
Parks, Rosa . . . . Apr 92; Update 94
Paterson, Katherine . . . . Author 97
Pauley, Jane . . . . Oct 92
Pine, Elizabeth Michele . . . . Jan 94
Pippig, Uta . . . . Sport V.1
Queen Latifah . . . . Apr 92
Reid Banks, Lynne . . . . Author V.2
Reno, Janet . . . . Sep 93; Update 98
Rice, Anne . . . . Author V.3
Richardson, Dot . . . . Sport V.2
Ride, Sally . . . . Jan 92
Rimes, LeAnn . . . . Jan 98
Ringgold, Faith . . . . Author V.2
Roba, Fatuma . . . . Sport V.3
Roberts, Cokie . . . . Apr 95
Robinson, Mary . . . . Sep 93
Rosa, Emily . . . . Sep 98
Rudolph, Wilma . . . . Apr 95
Ryder, Winona . . . . Jan 93
Rylant, Cynthia . . . . Author V.1
Salt 'N' Pepa . . . . Apr 95
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa . . . . Sport V.1
Schroeder, Pat . . . . Jan 97
Sealfon, Rebecca . . . . Sep 97
Selena . . . . Jan 96
Seles, Monica . . . . Jan 96
Shabazz, Betty . . . . Apr 98
Soren, Tabitha . . . . Jan 97
Speare, Elizabeth George . . . . Sep 95
Steinem, Gloria . . . . Oct 92
Street, Picabo . . . . Sport V.3

Summitt, Pat . . . Sport V.3
Swoopes, Sheryl . . . Sport V.2
Taylor, Mildred D. . . . Author V.1
Teresa, Mother . . . Apr 98
Thiessen, Tiffani-Amber . . . Jan 96
Travers, P.L. . . . Author V.2
Van Dyken, Amy . . . Sport V.3
Van Meter, Vicki . . . Jan 95
Voigt, Cynthia . . . Oct 92
Walters, Barbara . . . Sep 94
Whitestone, Heather . . . Apr 95
Wilder, Laura Ingalls . . . Author V.3
Wilson, Mara . . . Jan 97
Winfrey, Oprah . . . Apr 92
Winslet, Kate . . . Sep 98
Yamaguchi, Kristi . . . Apr 92
Zmeskal, Kim . . . Jan 94

First Lady of the United States
Bush, Barbara . . . Jan 92
Clinton, Hillary Rodham . . . Apr 93; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96

football coaches
Johnson, Jimmy . . . Jan 98
Madden, John . . . Sep 97
Shula, Don . . . Apr 96

football players
Aikman, Troy . . . Apr 95
Allen, Marcus . . . Sep 97
Elway, John . . . Sport V.2
Favre, Brett . . . Sport V.2
Harbaugh, Jim . . . Sport V.3
Jackson, Bo . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Marino, Dan . . . Apr 93
Montana, Joe . . . Jan 95; Update 95
Rice, Jerry . . . Apr 93
Sanders, Barry . . . Sep 95
Sanders, Deion . . . Sport V.1
Smith, Emmitt . . . Sep 94
Stewart, Kordell . . . Sep 98
Ward, Charlie . . . Apr 94
White, Reggie . . . Jan 98
Young, Steve . . . Jan 94

foster children
Lopez, Charlotte . . . Apr 94

French
Cousteau, Jacques . . . Jan 93; Update 97

"Fresh Prince of Bel-Air"
Smith, Will . . . Sep 94

Friends of the Earth
Brower, David . . . WorLdr V.1

"Full House"
Cameron, Candace . . . Apr 95
Olsen, Ashley . . . Sep 95
Olsen, Mary Kate . . . Sep 95

Garfield
Davis, Jim . . . Author V.1

general, U.S. Army
Powell, Colin . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman . . . Jan 92

genetics
Gilbert, Walter . . . Science V.2
Krim, Mathilde . . . Science V.1
McClintock, Barbara . . . Oct 92
Ochoa, Severo . . . Jan 94
Watson, James D. . . . Science V.1

Georgia, Governor of
Carter, Jimmy . . . Apr 95

German
Frank, Anne . . . Author V.4
Graf, Steffi . . . Jan 92
Pippig, Uta . . . Sport V.1

Ghana, president of
Nkrumah, Kwame . . . WorLdr V.2

Ghanaian
Annan, Kofi . . . Jan 98
Nkrumah, Kwame . . . WorLdr V.2

Girl Scouts
Clinton, Hillary Rodham . . . Apr 93

golfers
Daniel, Beth . . . Sport V.1
Nicklaus, Jack . . . Sport V.2
Norman, Greg . . . Jan 94
Woods, Tiger . . . Sport V.1

Governor of Arizona
Babbitt, Bruce . . . Jan 94

Governor of Arkansas
Clinton, Bill . . . Jul 92

Governor of Georgia
Carter, Jimmy . . . Apr 95

"grand slam" of tennis, winner
Evert, Chris . . . Sport V.1
Graf, Steffi . . . Jan 92
Hingis, Martina . . . Sport V.2
Navratilova, Martina . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Sampras, Pete . . . Jan 97

Grateful Dead
Garcia, Jerry . . . Jan 96

Green Belt Movement
Maathai, Wangari . . . WorLdr V.1

Guatemalan
Menchu, Rigoberta . . . Jan 93

gymnasts
Miller, Shannon .... Sep 94; Update 96
Moceanu, Dominique .... Jan 98
Zmeskal, Kim .... Jan 94
Haiti, president of
Aritide, Jean-Betrand .... Jan 95
Haitian
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand .... Jan 95
Harpo Productions
Winfrey, Oprah .... Apr 92
Heisman Trophy
Allen, Marcus .... Sep 97
Jackson, Bo .... Jan 92
Ward, Charlie .... Apr 94
heptathlon
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie .. Oct 92; Update 97; Update 98
Hispanic-American
Chavez, Cesar .... Sep 93
Cisneros, Henry .... Sep 93
Estefan, Gloria .... Jul 92
Fuentes, Daisy .... Jan 94
Lopez, Charlotte .... Apr 94
Novello, Antonia .... Apr 92
Ochoa, Severo .... Jan 94
Rodriguez, Eloy .... Science V.2
Selena .... Jan 96
Zamora, Pedro .... Apr 95
hockey players
Fedorov, Sergei .... Apr 94; Update 94
Gretzky, Wayne .... Jan 92; Update 93
Hasek, Dominik .... Sport V.3
Howe, Gordie .... Sport V.2
Lemieux, Mario .... Jul 92; Update 93
Messier, Mark .... Apr 96
Vernon, Mike .... Jan 98
Yzerman, Steve .... Sport V.2
Hodgkin's disease
Lemieux, Mario .... Update 93
"Home Improvement"
Allen, Tim .... Apr 94
Bryan, Zachery Ty .... Jan 97
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor .... Apr 95
horse racing
Krone, Julie .... Jan 95
hostages
Anderson, Terry .... Apr 92
Hungarian
Erdos, Paul .... Science V.2
Seles, Monica .... Jan 96
hurdler
Devers, Gail .... Sport V.2
illustrators
Berenstain, Jan .... Author V.2
Berenstain, Stan .... Author V.2
Carle, Eric .... Author V.1
Fitzhugh, Louise .... Author V.3
George, Jean Craighead .... Author V.3
Handford, Martin .... Jan 92
Konigsburg, E. L. .... Author V.3
Macaulay, David .... Author V.2
McCully, Emily Arnold . Apr 92; Update 93
Peet, Bill .... Author V.4
Pinkney, Jerry .... Author V.2
Ringgold, Faith .... Author V.2
Rockwell, Norman .... Artist V.1
Scarry, Richard .... Sep 94
Sendak, Maurice .... Author V.2
Seuss, Dr. .... Jan 92
Silverstein, Shel .... Author V.3
Van Allsburg, Chris .... Apr 92
Williams, Garth .... Author V.2
"In Living Color"
Wayans, Keenen Ivory .... Jan 93
inventors
Cousteau, Jacques ...... Jan 93; Update 97
Diemer, Walter .... Apr 98
Handler, Ruth .... Apr 98
Kurzweil, Raymond .... Science V.2
Land, Edwin .... Science V.1
Morgan, Garrett .... Science V.2
Wang, An .... Science V.2
Iraq, President of
Hussein, Saddam .... Jul 92; Update 96
Iraqi
Hussein, Saddam .... Jul 92; Update 96
Ireland, President of
Robinson, Mary .... Sep 93
Irish
Lewis, C. S. .... Author V.3
Robinson, Mary .... Sep 93
Israel, Prime Minister of
Rabin, YitzhakOct 92; Update 93; Update 94
Israeli
Perlman, Itzhak .... Jan 95
Rabin, Yitzhak .... Oct 92; Update 93; Update 94; Update 95
Italian
Andretti, Mario .... Sep 94
Krim, Mathilde .... Science V.1
Levi-Montalcini, Rita .... Science V.1

193

Jamaican
- Bailey, Donovan ... Sport V.2
- Denton, Sandi
  - *see* Salt 'N' Pepa ... Apr 95
- Ewing, Patrick ... Jan 95
- Maxwell, Jody-Anne ... Sep 98

Japanese
- Suzuki, Shinichi ... Sep 98

jockey
- Krone, Julie ... Jan 95

Johnson Publishing Company
- Johnson, John ... Jan 97

Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman of
- Powell, Colin ... Jan 92; Update 93

journalists
- Anderson, Terry ... Apr 92
- Bradley, Ed ... Apr 94
- Brody, Jane ... Science V.2
- Chung, Connie ... Jan 94; Update 95; Update 96
- Ellerbee, Linda ... Apr 94
- Jennings, Peter ... Jul 92
- Pauley, Jane ... Oct 92
- Roberts, Cokie ... Apr 95
- Soren, Tabitha ... Jan 97
- Walters, Barbara ... Sep 94

Jurassic Park
- Spielberg, Steven ... Jan 94; Update 94

justices, United States Supreme Court
- Burger, Warren ... Sep 95
- Ginsburg, Ruth Bader ... Jan 94
- Marshall, Thurgood ... Jan 92; Update 93
- O'Connor, Sandra Day ... Jul 92
- Thomas, Clarence ... Jan 92

Kenya, president of
- Kenyatta, Jomo ... WorLdr V.2

Kenyan
- Kenyatta, Jomo ... WorLdr V.2
- Maathai, Wangari ... WorLdr V.1
- Ndeti, Cosmas ... Sep 95

Kenyan African National Union (Kenya)
- Kenyatta, Jomo ... WorLdr V.2

Ku Klux Klan
- Duke, David ... Apr 92

Labor Party (Israel)
- Rabin, Yitzhak ... Oct 92; Update 93; Update 94

"Late Show with David Letterman"
- Letterman, David ... Jan 95

lawyers
- Abzug, Bella ... Sep 98
- Babbitt, Bruce ... Jan 94
- Boutros-Ghali, Boutros ... Apr 93; Update 98
- Clinton, Hillary Rodham ... Apr 93
- Grisham, John ... Author V.1
- Reno, Janet ... Sep 93
- Schroeder, Pat ... Jan 97

League of Conservation Voters
- Brower, David ... WorLdr V.1

Liberia, president of
- Tubman, William V. S. ... WorLdr V.2

Liberian
- Tubman, William V. S. ... WorLdr V.2

librarians
- Avi ... Jan 93
- Cleary, Beverly ... Apr 94
- Morrison, Sam ... Sep 97

Libyan
- Qaddafi, Muammar ... Apr 97

"Life Goes On"
- Burke, Chris ... Sep 93

literacy, promotion of
- Bush, Barbara ... Jan 92

Lou Gehrig's disease
- *see* amyotrophic lateral sclerosis

Malawi, president of
- Banda, Hastings Kamuzu ... WorLdr V.2

Malawian
- Banda, Hastings Kamuzu ... WorLdr V.2

marine botany
- Earle, Sylvia ... Science V.1

Marine Corps
- Anderson, Terry ... Apr 92
- Baker, James ... Oct 92
- Foreman, Dave ... WorLdr V.1
- Horner, Jack ... Science V.1
- McKissack, Fredrick L. ... Author V.3

mathematician
- Erdös, Paul ... Science V.2

Mattel, Inc.
- Handler, Ruth ... Apr 98

"Melrose Place"
- Locklear, Heather ... Jan 95

Merchant Marines
- Ellison, Ralph ... Author V.3

Mexican
- Rivera, Diego ... Artist V.1

Microsoft Corp.
- Gates, Bill ... Apr 93; Update 98

military service
– **Egypt**
Sadat, Anwar . . . . WorLdr V.2
– **England**
Dahl, Roald . . . . Author V.1
Lewis, C. S. . . . . Author V.3
Moore, Henry . . . . Artist V.1
– **France**
Cousteau, Jacques . . . . Jan 93
Senghor, Léopold Sédar . . . . WorLdr V.2
– **Germany**
Pippig, Uta . . . . Sport V.1
– **Israel**
Rabin, Yitzhak . . . . Oct 92
– **Liberia**
Tubman, William V. S. . . . . WorLdr V.2
– **Libya**
Qaddafi, Muammar . . . . Apr 97
– **Somalia**
Aidid, Mohammed Farah . . . . WorLdr V.2
– **New Zealand**
Hillary, Sir Edmund . . . . Sep 96
– **Uganda**
Amin, Idi . . . . WorLdr V.2
– **U.S.**
Air Force
Morrison, Sam . . . . Sep 97
Army
Abbey, Edward . . . . WorLdr V.1
Ashe, Arthur . . . . Sep 93
Asimov, Isaac . . . . Jul 92
Bearden, Romare . . . . Artist V.1
Berenstain, Stan . . . . Author V.2
Brower, David . . . . WorLdr V.1
Brown, Ron . . . . Sep 96
Carle, Eric . . . . Author V.1
Cray, Seymour . . . . Science V.2
Dole, Bob . . . . Jan 96
Garcia, Jerry . . . . Jan 96
Gore, Al . . . . Jan 93
Ice-T . . . . Apr 93
Johns, Jasper . . . . Artist V.1
Jones, James Earl . . . . Jan 95
Murie, Olaus J. . . . . WorLdr V.1
Myers, Walter Dean . . . . Jan 93
Paulsen, Gary . . . . Author V.1
Peterson, Roger Tory . . . . WorLdr V.1
Powell, Colin . . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Robinson, Jackie . . . . Sport V.3
Sabin, Albert . . . . Science V.1
Salinger, J.D. . . . . Author V.2
Scarry, Richard . . . . Sep 94
Schulz, Charles . . . . Author V.2
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman . . . . Jan 92
Seuss, Dr. . . . . Jan 92
Thomas, Dave . . . . Apr 96
Vonnegut, Kurt, Jr. . . . . Author V.1
Wilson, August . . . . Author V.4
Coast Guard
Haley, Alex . . . . Apr 92
Lawrence, Jacob . . . . Artist V.1
Marine Corps
Anderson, Terry . . . . Apr 92
Baker, James . . . . Oct 92
Foreman, Dave . . . . WorLdr V.1
Horner, Jack . . . . Science V.1
McKissack, Fredrick L. . . . . Author V.3
Navy
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
Carter, Jimmy . . . . Apr 95
Chavez, Cesar . . . . Sep 93
Cosby, Bill . . . . Jan 92
Heinlein, Robert . . . . Author V.4
Lovell, Jim . . . . Jan 96
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
Perot, H. Ross . . . . Apr 92
Robinson, David . . . . Sep 96
Rockwell, Norman . . . . Artist V.1
Spinelli, Jerry . . . . Apr 93
Spock, Benjamin . . . . Sep 95
– **Zaire**
Mobutu Sese Seko . . . . WorLdr V.2
Miss America
Whitestone, Heather . . . . Apr 95
Miss Teen USA
Lopez, Charlotte . . . . Apr 94
models (professional)
Crawford, Cindy . . . . Apr 93
"Moesha"
Brandy . . . . Apr 96
molecular biology
Gilbert, Walter . . . . Science V.2
Watson, James D. . . . . Science V.1
Moroccan
Hassan II . . . . WorLdr V.2
Morocco, king of
Hassan II . . . . WorLdr V.2
"Mork and Mindy"
Williams, Robin . . . . Jul 92
mountaineer
Hargreaves, Alison . . . . Jan 96
Hillary, Sir Edmund . . . . Sep 96

movies
  see directors
    producers
Mrs. Fields Cookies
  Fields, Debbi . . . . Jan 96
***Ms.* magazine**
  Steinem, Gloria . . . . Oct 92
MTV
  Crawford, Cindy . . . . Apr 93
  Fuentes, Daisy . . . . Jan 94
  Soren, Tabitha . . . . Jan 97
  Zamora, Pedro . . . . Apr 95
"Murphy Brown"
  Bergen, Candice . . . . Sep 93
musicians
  Hanson . . . . Jan 98
  Garcia, Jerry . . . . Jan 96
  Gillespie, Dizzy . . . . Apr 93
  Ma, Yo-Yo . . . . Jul 92
  Marsalis, Wynton . . . . Apr 92
  Monroe, Bill . . . . Sep 97
  Perlman, Itzhak . . . . Jan 95
  Suzuki, Shinichi . . . . Sep 98
NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)
  Angelou, Maya . . . . Apr 93
  Chavis, Benjamin . . . . . . Jan 94; Update 94
  Marshall, Thurgood . . . . Jan 92
  Parks, Rosa . . . . Apr 92
NAAWP (National Association for the Advancement of White People)
  Duke, David . . . . Apr 92
Nation of Islam
  Farrakhan, Louis . . . . Jan 97
National Geography Bee
  Galeczka, Chris . . . . Apr 96
National Party (South Africa)
  de Klerk, F.W. . . . . Apr 94; Update 94
National Institutes of Health, U.S.
  Healy, Bernadine . . . . Science V.1
native peoples
  Mankiller, Wilma . . . . Apr 94
  Menchu, Rigoberta . . . . Jan 93
Navy, U.S.
  Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
  Carter, Jimmy . . . . Apr 95
  Chavez, Cesar . . . . Sep 93
  Cosby, Bill . . . . Jan 92
  Heinlein, Robert . . . . Author V.4
  Lovell, Jim . . . . Jan 96
  Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
  Perot, H. Ross . . . . Apr 92
  Robinson, David . . . . Sep 96
  Rockwell, Norman . . . . Artist V.1
  Spinelli, Jerry . . . . Apr 93
  Spock, Benjamin . . . . Sep 95
Nazism
  Duke, David . . . . Apr 92
neurobiology
  Levi-Montalcini, Rita . . . . Science V.1
New York City Ballet
  Kistler, Darci . . . . Jan 93
New Zealander
  Hillary, Sir Edmund . . . . Sep 96
"Nick News"
  Ellerbee, Linda . . . . Apr 94
Nigerian
  Olajuwon, Hakeem . . . . Sep 95
  Saro-Wiwa, Ken . . . . WorLdr V.1
Nirvana
  Cobain, Kurt . . . . Sep 94
Nobel Prize
  Aung San Suu Kyi . . . . . Apr 96; Update 98
  Bardeen, John . . . . Science V.1
  Dalai Lama . . . . Sep 98
  de Klerk, F.W. . . . . Apr 94
  Gilbert, Walter . . . . Science V.2
  Gorbachev, Mikhail . . . . Jan 92
  Levi-Montalcini, Rita . . . . Science V.1
  Mandela, Nelson . . . . Update 94
  McClintock, Barbara . . . . Oct 92
  Menchu, Rigoberta . . . . Jan 93
  Morrison, Toni . . . . Jan 94
  Ochoa, Severo . . . . Jan 94
  Pauling, Linus . . . . Jan 95
  Sadat, Anwar . . . . WorLdr V.2
  Teresa, Mother . . . . Apr 98
  Watson, James D. . . . . Science V.1
Nuclear Regulatory Commission, U.S.
  Jackson, Shirley Ann . . . . Science V.2
obituaries
  Abbey, Edward . . . . WorLdr V.1
  Abzug, Bella . . . . Sep 98
  Adams, Ansel . . . . Artist V.1
  Aidid, Mohammed Farah . . . . WorLdr V.2
  Anderson, Marian . . . . Jan 94
  Ashe, Arthur . . . . Sep 93
  Asimov, Isaac . . . . Jul 92
  Baldwin, James . . . . Author V.2
  Bardeen, John . . . . Science V.1
  Bearden, Romare . . . . Artist V.1
  Bourke-White, Margaret . . . . Artist V.1

Brown, Ron ..... Sep 96
Burger, Warren ..... Sep 95
Calder, Alexander ..... Artist V.1
Candy, John ..... Sep 94
Carson, Rachel ..... WorLdr V.1
Chagall, Marc ..... Artist V.1
Chavez, Cesar ..... Sep 93
Childress, Alice ..... Author V.1
Cobain, Kurt ..... Sep 94
Cousteau, Jacques ..... Update 97
Cray, Seymour ..... Science V.2
Dahl, Roald ..... Author V.1
de Mille, Agnes ..... Jan 95
Diana, Princess of Wales ..... Update 97; Jan 98
Diemer, Walter ..... Apr 98
Ellison, Ralph ..... Author V.3
Erdös, Paul ..... Science V.2
Fitzgerald, Ella ..... Jan 97
Fitzhugh, Louise ..... Author V.3
Fossey, Dian ..... Science V.1
Frank, Anne ..... Author V.4
Garcia, Jerry ..... Jan 96
Gillespie, Dizzy ..... Apr 93
Griffith Joyner, Florence ..... Sport V.1; Update 98
Haley, Alex ..... Apr 92
Hargreaves, Alison ..... Jan 96
Heinlein, Robert ..... Author V.4
Henry, Marguerite ..... Author V.4
Herriot, James ..... Author V.1
Jordan, Barbara ..... Apr 96
Land, Edwin ..... Science V.1
Leakey, Louis ..... Science V.1
Lewis, C. S. ..... Author V.3
Maathai, Wangari ..... WorLdr V.1
Mantle, Mickey ..... Jan 96
Marshall, Thurgood ..... Update 93
Masih, Iqbal ..... Jan 96
McClintock, Barbara ..... Oct 92
Mead, Margaret ..... Science V.2
Mendes, Chico ..... WorLdr V.1
Monroe, Bill ..... Sep 97
Moore, Henry ..... Artist V.1
Morgan, Garrett ..... Science V.2
Moses, Grandma ..... Artist V.1
Mobutu Sese Seko ..... Update 97
Murie, Olaus J. ..... WorLdr V.1
Nevelson, Louise ..... Artist V.1
Nixon, Richard ..... Sep 94
Nureyev, Rudolf ..... Apr 93
Ochoa, Severo ..... Jan 94
O'Dell, Scott ..... Author V.2
O'Keeffe, Georgia ..... Artist V.1
Oliver, Patsy Ruth ..... WorLdr V.1
Oppenheimer, J. Robert ..... Science V.1
Pauling, Linus ..... Jan 95
Peterson, Roger Tory ..... WorLdr V.1
Phoenix, River ..... Apr 94
Rabin, Yitzhak ..... Update 95
Rivera, Diego ..... Artist V.1
Robinson, Jackie ..... Sport V.3
Rockwell, Norman ..... Artist V.1
Rudolph, Wilma ..... Apr 95
Sabin, Albert ..... Science V.1
Salk, Jonas ..... Update 95
Saro-Wiwa, Ken ..... WorLdr V.1
Scarry, Richard ..... Sep 94
Selena ..... Jan 96
Seuss, Dr. ..... Jan 92
Shabazz, Betty ..... Apr 98
Shakur, Tupac ..... Apr 97
Speare, Elizabeth George ..... Sep 95
Spock, Dr. Benjamin ..... Sep 95; Update 98
Suzuki, Shinichi ..... Sep 98
Teresa, Mother ..... Apr 98
Thomas, Lewis ..... Apr 94
Travers, P.L. ..... Author V.2
Wang, An ..... Science V.2
Warhol, Andy ..... Artist V.1
White, E.B. ..... Author V.1
Wilder, Laura Ingalls ..... Author V.3
Williams, Garth ..... Author V.2
Wright, Frank Lloyd ..... Artist V.1
Zamora, Pedro ..... Apr 95

oil executive

Bush, George ..... Jan 92

Olympics

Ali, Muhammad ..... Sport V.2
Bailey, Donovan ..... Sport V.2
Baiul, Oksana ..... Apr 95
Bird, Larry ..... Jan 92; Update 98
Blair, Bonnie ..... Apr 94
Boulmerka, Hassiba ..... Sport V.1
Devers, Gail ..... Sport V.2
Evans, Janet ..... Jan 95; Update 96
Ewing, Patrick ..... Jan 95
Griffith Joyner, Florence ..... Sport V.1; Update 98
Hamm, Mia ..... Sport V.2
Harding, Tonya ..... Sep 94
Hasek, Dominik ..... Sport V.3

Hill, Grant . . . Sport V.1
Jansen, Dan . . . Apr 94
Johnson, Michael . . . Jan 97
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie . . Oct 92; Update 96; Update 98
Kerrigan, Nancy . . . Apr 94
Kwan, Michelle . . . Sport V.3
Lewis, Carl . . . Sep 96
Lipinski, Tara . . . Apr 98
Lobo, Rebecca . . . Sport V.3
Miller, Shannon . . . Sep 94; Update 96
Moceanu, Dominique . . . Jan 98
Pippig, Uta . . . Sport V.1
Richardson, Dot . . . Sport V.2
Roba, Fatuma . . . Sport V.3
Robinson, David . . . Sep 96
Rudolph, Wilma . . . Apr 95
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa . . . Sport V.1
Stockton, John . . . Sport V.3
Street, Picabo . . . Sport V.3
Summitt, Pat . . . Sport V.3
Swoopes, Sheryl . . . Sport V.2
Van Dyken, Amy . . . Sport V.3
Yamaguchi, Kristi . . . Apr 92
Zmeskal, Kim . . . Jan 94

opera
Anderson, Marian . . . Jan 94
Battle, Kathleen . . . Jan 93
Domingo, Placido . . . Sep 95

"Oprah Winfrey Show, The"
Winfrey, Oprah . . . Apr 92

painters
Chagall, Marc . . . Artist V.1
Frankenthaler, Helen . . . Artist V.1
Johns, Jasper . . . Artist V.1
Lawrence, Jacob . . . Artist V.1
Moses, Grandma . . . Artist V.1
Nechita, Alexandra . . . Jan 98
O'Keeffe, Georgia . . . Artist V.1
Rivera, Diego . . . Artist V.1
Rockwell, Norman . . . Artist V.1
Warhol, Andy . . . Artist V.1

Pakistani
Bhutto, Benazir . . . Apr 95
Masih, Iqbal . . . Jan 96

Pakistan, Prime Minister of
Bhutto, Benazir . . . Apr 95

paleontology
Gould, Stephen Jay . . . Science V.2
Horner, Jack . . . Science V.1
Leakey, Louis . . . Science V.1
Leakey, Mary . . . Science V.1

Palestinian
Arafat, Yasir . . Sep 94; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98

"Party of Five"
Campbell, Neve . . . Apr 98

Peanuts
Schulz, Charles . . . Author V.2

Perot Systems Corp.
Perot, H. Ross . . . Apr 92

photography
Adams, Ansel . . . Artist V.1
Bourke-White, Margaret . . . Artist V.1
Land, Edwin . . . Science V.1
Leibovitz, Annie . . . Sep 96
Parks, Gordon . . . Artist V.1

physics
Bardeen, John . . . Science V.1
Cray, Seymour . . . Science V.2
Hawking, Stephen . . . Apr 92
Jackson, Shirley Ann . . . Science V.2
Land, Edwin . . . Science V.1
Oppenheimer, J. Robert . . . Science V.1
Sagan, Carl . . . Science V.1
Wang, An . . . Science V.2

pilot
Van Meter, Vicki . . . Jan 95

playwright
Wilson, August . . . Author 98

PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)
Arafat, Yasir . . Sep 94; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98

Poet Laureate of the United States
Dove, Rita . . . Jan 94

poets
Brooks, Gwendolyn . . . Author V.3
Dove, Rita . . . Jan 94
Jewel . . . Sep 98
Prelutsky, Jack . . . Author V.2
Silverstein, Shel . . . Author V.3

Polaroid Corporation
Land, Edwin . . . Science V.1

polio vaccine
Sabin, Albert . . . Science V.1
Salk, Jonas . . . Jan 94; Update 95

Polish
John Paul II . . . Oct 92; Update 94

politicians
Abzug, Bella . . . Sep 98
Arafat, Yasir . . Sep 94; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand . . . Jan 95
Babbitt, Bruce . . . Jan 94

Baker, James . . . . Oct 92
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu . . . . WorLdr V.2
Bhutto, Benazir . . . . Apr 95
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros . . Apr 93; Update 98
Brown, Ron . . . . Sep 96
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
Castro, Fidel . . . . Jul 92; Update 94
Cisneros, Henry . . . . Sep 93
Clinton, Bill . . Jul 92; Update 94; Update 95;
  Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
de Klerk, F.W. . . . . Apr 94; Update 94
Dole, Bob . . . . Jan 96; Update 96
Duke, David . . . . Apr 92
Gingrich, Newt . . . . Apr 95
Gorbachev, Mikhail . . . . Jan 92; Update 94;
  Update 96
Gore, Al . . . . Jan 93; Update 96; Update 97;
  Update 98
Hussein, Saddam . . . . Jul 92; Update 96
Jackson, Jesse . . . . Sep 95
Jordan, Barbara . . . . Apr 96
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . . WorLdr V.2
Kenyatta, Jomo . . . . WorLdr V.2
Mandela, Nelson . . . . Jan 92; Update 94
Mobutu Sese Seko . . WorLdr V.2; Update 97
Mugabe, Robert . . . . WorLdr V.2
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
Nkrumah, Kwame . . . . WorLdr V.2
Perot, H. Ross . . . . Apr 92; Update 93;
  Update 95; Update 96
Rabin, Yitzhak . . . . Oct 92; Update 93;
  Update 94; Update 95
Robinson, Mary . . . . Sep 93
Savimbi, Jonas . . . . WorLdr V.2
Schroeder, Pat . . . . Jan 97
Senghor, Léopold Sédar . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Tubman, William V. S. . . . . WorLdr V.2
Yeltsin, Boris . . . . Apr 92; Update 93;
  Update 95; Update 96; Update 98

Pope of the Roman Catholic Church
John Paul II . . . . Oct 92; Update 94

President of Cuba
Castro, Fidel . . . . Jul 92; Update 94

President of Egypt
Sadat, Anwar . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of Ghana
Nkrumah, Kwame . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of Haiti
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand . . . . Jan 95

President of Iraq
Hussein, Saddam . . . . Jul 92; Update 96

President of Ireland
Robinson, Mary . . . . Sep 93

President of Kenya
Kenyatta, Jomo . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of Liberia
Tubman, William V. S. . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of Malawi
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of the Republic of South Africa
de Klerk, F.W. . . . . Apr 94; Update 94
Mandela, Nelson . . . . Update 94

President of the Republic of Tanzania
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage . . . WorLdr V.2

President of the Russian Federation
Yeltsin, Boris . . . . Apr 92; Update 93;
  Update 98

President of Senegal
Senghor, Léopold Sédar . . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of the Soviet Union
Gorbachev, Mikhail . . . . Jan 92

President of Uganda
Amin, Idi . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of the United States
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
Carter, Jimmy . . . . Apr 95
Clinton, Bill . Jul 92; Update 94; Update 95;
  Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94

President of Zaire
Mobutu Sese Seko . . WorLdr V.2; Update 97

President of Zambia
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . . WorLdr V.2

President of Zimbabwe
Mugabe, Robert . . . . WorLdr V.2

primatology
Mittermeier, Russell A. . . . . . . WorLdr V.1

Prime Minister of Israel
Rabin, YitzhakOct 92; Update 93; Update
  94; Update 95

Prime Minister of Pakistan
Bhutto, Benazir . . . . Apr 95

Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma
Mankiller, Wilma . . . . Apr 94

producers
Carter, Chris . . . . Author V.4
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) . . . . Apr 98
Cousteau, Jacques . . . . Jan 93
Lucas, George . . . . Apr 97
Spielberg, Steven . . . . Jan 94

publishers
Johnson, John . . . . . Jan 97
Seuss, Dr. . . . . . Jan 92
Puerto Rican
see also Hispanic-American
Lopez, Charlotte . . . . . Apr 94
Novello, Antonia . . . . . Apr 92
radio
Limbaugh, Rush . . . . . Sep 95
Roberts, Cokie . . . . . Apr 95
rappers
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) . . . . . Apr 98
Coolio . . . . . Sep 96
Hammer . . . . . Jan 92
Ice-T . . . . . Apr 93
Queen Latifah . . . . . Apr 92
Salt 'N' Pepa . . . . . Apr 95
Shakur, Tupac . . . . . Apr 97
Smith, Will . . . . . Sep 94
"Real World, The"
Zamora, Pedro . . . . . Apr 95
recording artists
Abdul, Paula . . . . . Jan 92
Anderson, Marian . . . . . Jan 94
Battle, Kathleen . . . . . Jan 93
Boyz II Men . . . . . Jan 96
Brandy . . . . . Apr 96
Brooks, Garth . . . . . Oct 92
Carey, Mariah . . . . . Apr 96
Carpenter, Mary Chapin . . . . . Sep 94
Cobain, Kurt . . . . . Sep 94
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) . . . . . Apr 98
Coolio . . . . . Sep 96
Cosby, Bill . . . . . Jan 92
Dion, Celine . . . . . Sep 97
Domingo, Placido . . . . . Sep 95
Estefan, Gloria . . . . . Jul 92
Fitzgerald, Ella . . . . . Jan 97
Garcia, Jerry . . . . . Jan 96
Grant, Amy . . . . . Jan 95
Guy, Jasmine . . . . . Sep 93
Hammer . . . . . Jan 92
Hanson . . . . . Jan 98
Houston, Whitney . . . . . Sep 94
Ice-T . . . . . Apr 93
Jewel . . . . . Sep 98
lang, k.d. . . . . . Sep 93
Ma, Yo-Yo . . . . . Jul 92
Marsalis, Wynton . . . . . Apr 92
McEntire, Reba . . . . . Sep 95
Monroe, Bill . . . . . Sep 97
Morissette, Alanis . . . . . Apr 97
Queen Latifah . . . . . Apr 92
Rimes, LeAnn . . . . . Jan 98
Salt 'N' Pepa . . . . . Apr 95
Selena . . . . . Jan 96
Shakur, Tupac . . . . . Apr 97
Smith, Will . . . . . Sep 94
Red Cross
see American Red Cross
religious figures
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand . . . . . Jan 95
Chavis, Benjamin . . . . . Jan 94; Update 94
Dalai Lama . . . . . Sep 98
Farrakhan, Louis . . . . . Jan 97
Jackson, Jesse . . . . . Sep 95
Pope John Paul II . . . . . Oct 92; Update 94;
Update 95
Teresa, Mother . . . . . Apr 98
Republican National Committee, chairman
Bush, George . . . . . Jan 92
Republican Party
Baker, James . . . . . Oct 92
Bush, George . . . . . Jan 92
Gingrich, Newt . . . . . Apr 95
Nixon, Richard . . . . . Sep 94
Rhodes Scholar
Clinton, Bill . . . . . Jul 92
robots
Asimov, Isaac . . . . . Jul 92
Roman Catholic Church
John Paul II . . . . . Oct 92; Update 94
Teresa, Mother . . . . . Apr 98
Romanian
Nechita, Alexandra . . . . . Jan 98
"Roseanne"
Arnold, Roseanne . . . . . Oct 92
Gilbert, Sara . . . . . Apr 93
Goodman, John . . . . . Sep 95
"The Rosie O'Donnell Show"
O'Donnell, Rosie . . . . . Apr 97
royalty
Diana, Princess of Wales . . . . . Jul 92;
Update 96; Update 97; Jan 98
Haile Selassie . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Hassan II . . . . . WorLdr V.2
runners
Bailey, Donovan . . . . . Sport V.2
Boulmerka, Hassiba . . . . . Sport V.1
Griffith Joyner, Florence . . . . . Sport V.1;
Update 98

200

Johnson, Michael ... Jan 97
Lewis, Carl ... Sep 96; Update 97
Ndeti, Cosmas ... Sep 95
Pippig, Uta ... Sport V.1
Roba, Fatuma ... Sport V.3
Rudolph, Wilma ... Apr 95
"Rush Limbaugh: The Television Show"
Limbaugh, Rush ... Sep 95
Russian
Chagall, Marc ... Artist V.1
Fedorov, Sergei ... Apr 94; Update 94
Gorbachev, Mikhail ... Jan 92; Update 96
Nevelson, Louise ... Artist V.1
Yeltsin, Boris ... Apr 92; Update 93; Update 95; Update 96; Update 98
Russian Federation, president of
Yeltsin, BorisApr 92; Update 93; Update 96; Update 98
"Saturday Night Live"
Carvey, Dana ... Jan 93
science fiction literature
Asimov, Isaac ... Jul 92
Bradbury, Ray ... Author V.3
Heinlein, Robert ... Author V.4
Lewis, C. S. ... Author V.3
Science Talent Search, Westinghouse
Cohen, Adam Ezra ... Apr 97
Pine, Elizabeth Michele ... Jan 94
scientists
Asimov, Isaac ... Jul 92
Askins, Renee ... WorLdr V.1
Bardeen, John ... Science V.1
Carson, Rachel ... WorLdr V.1
Cray, Seymour ... Science V.2
Earle, Sylvia ... Science V.1
Fossey, Dian ... Science V.1
Gilbert, Walter ... Science V.2
Goodall, Jane ... Science V.1
Gould, Stephen Jay ... Science V.2
Hawking, Stephen ... Apr 92
Healy, Bernadine ... Science V.1
Horner, Jack ... Science V.1
Jackson, Shirley Ann ... Science V.2
Jemison, Mae ... Oct 92
Krim, Mathilde ... Science V.1
Kurzweil, Raymond ... Science V.2
Land, Edwin ... Science V.1
Leakey, Louis ... Science V.1
Leakey, Mary ... Science V.1
Levi-Montalcini, Rita ... Science V.1
Lucid, Shannon ... Science V.2
Margulis, Lynn ... Sep 96
McClintock, Barbara ... Oct 92
Mead, Margaret ... Science V.2
Mittermeier, Russell A. ... WorLdr V.1
Ochoa, Severo ... Jan 94
Oppenheimer, J. Robert ... Science V.1
Pauling, Linus ... Jan 95
Ride, Sally ... Jan 92
Rodriguez, Eloy ... Science V.2
Sabin, Albert ... Science V.1
Sagan, Carl ... Science V.1
Salk, Jonas ... Jan 94; Update 95
Satcher, David ... Sep 98
Thomas, Lewis ... Apr 94
Tuttle, Merlin ... Apr 97
Watson, James D. ... Science V.1
scientology
Alley, Kirstie ... Jul 92
Seinfeld, Jerry ... Oct 92; Update 98
screenwriters
Carter, Chris ... Author V.4
Mathison, Melissa ... Author V.4
Peet, Bill ... Author V.4
"SCTV"
Candy, John ... Sep 94
sculptors
Calder, Alexander ... Artist V.1
Lin, Maya ... Sep 97
Moore, Henry ... Artist V.1
Nevelson, Louise ... Artist V.1
Sea Shepherd Conservation Society
Watson, Paul ... WorLdr V.1
"seaQuest DSV"
Brandis, Jonathan ... Sep 95
"The Secret World of Alex Mack"
Oleynik, Larisa ... Sep 96
Secretary General of the United Nations
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros ... Apr 93; Update 98
Secretary of Commerce, U.S.
Brown, Ron ... Sep 96
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, U.S.
Cisneros, Henry ... Sep 93
Secretary of Interior, U.S.
Babbitt, Bruce ... Jan 94
Secretary of Labor, U.S.
Dole, Elizabeth Hanford ... Jul 92
Secretary of State, U.S.
Albright, Madeleine ... Apr 97
Baker, James ... Oct 92

Secretary of Transportation, U.S.
Dole, Elizabeth Hanford .... Jul 92
Secretary of Treasury, U.S.
Baker, James .... Oct 92
"Seinfeld"
Seinfeld, Jerry .... Oct 92
Senate Majority Leader, U.S.
Dole, Bob .... Jan 96; Update 96
Senegal, president of
Senghor, Léopold Sédar .... WorLdr V.2
Senegalese
Senghor, Léopold Sédar .... WorLdr V.2
sexual harassment
Hill, Anita .... Jan 93
Sierra Club
Werbach, Adam .... WorLdr V.1
"Simpsons, The"
Groening, Matt .... Jan 92
singers
Abdul, Paula .... Jan 92
Anderson, Marian .... Jan 94
Battle, Kathleen .... Jan 93
Boyz II Men .... Jan 96
Brandy .... Apr 96
Brooks, Garth .... Oct 92
Carey, Mariah .... Apr 96
Carpenter, Mary Chapin .... Sep 94
Cobain, Kurt .... Sep 94
Dion, Celine .... Sep 97
Domingo, Placido .... Sep 95
Estefan, Gloria .... Jul 92
Fitzgerald, Ella .... Jan 97
Grant, Amy .... Jan 95
Guy, Jasmine .... Sep 93
Hanson .... Jan 98
Houston, Whitney .... Sep 94
Jewel .... Sep 98
lang, k.d. .... Sep 93
McEntire, Reba .... Sep 95
Monroe, Bill .... Sep 97
Morissette, Alanis .... Apr 97
Rimes, LeAnn .... Jan 98
Salt 'N' Pepa .... Apr 95
Selena .... Jan 96
"60 Minutes"
Bradley, Ed .... Apr 94
skaters
Baiul, Oksana .... Apr 95
Blair, Bonnie .... Apr 94; Update 95
Harding, Tonya .... Sep 94
Jansen, Dan .... Apr 94
Kerrigan, Nancy .... Apr 94
Kwan, Michelle .... Sport V.3
Lipinski, Tara .... Apr 98
Yamaguchi, Kristi .... Apr 92
skier
Street, Picabo .... Sport V.3
sled-dog racer
Butcher, Susan .... Sport V.1
soccer players
Hamm, Mia .... Sport V.2
Lalas, Alexi .... Sep 94
Pelé .... Sport V.1
softball player
Richardson, Dot .... Sport V.2
Somalian
Aidid, Mohammed Farah .... WorLdr V.2
South Africa, president of
de Klerk, F.W. .... Apr 94; Update 94
Mandela, Nelson .... Update 94
South African
de Klerk, F.W. .... Apr 94; Update 94
Mandela, Nelson .... Jan 92; Update 94
Mandela, Winnie .... WorLdr V.2
Soviet Union, president of
Gorbachev, Mikhail .... Jan 92
Spanish
Domingo, Placido .... Sep 95
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa .... Sport V.1
Speaker of the House of Representatives, U.S.
Gingrich, Newt .... Apr 95
Spelling Bee, Scripps Howard National
Andrews, Ned .... Sep 94
Guey, Wendy .... Sep 96
Hooper, Geoff .... Jan 94
Maxwell, Jody-Anne .... Sep 98
Sealfon, Rebecca .... Sep 97
spina bifida
Driscoll, Jean .... Sep 97
sprinters
Devers, Gail .... Sport V.2
Johnson, Michael .... Jan 97
"Star Trek"
Shatner, William .... Apr 95
"Star Trek: The Next Generation"
Goldberg, Whoopi .... Apr 94
Stewart, Patrick .... Jan 94
Star Wars
Ford, Harrison .... Sep 97
Jones, James Earl .... Jan 95
Lucas, George .... Apr 97

Supreme Court justices, U.S.
Burger, Warren . . . . Sep 95
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader . . . . Jan 94
Marshall, Thurgood . . . . Jan 92; Update 93
O'Connor, Sandra Day . . . . Jul 92
Thomas, Clarence . . . . Jan 92
Surgeon General, U.S.
Novello, Antonia . . . . Apr 92; Update 93
Satcher, David . . . . Sep 98
swimmers
Evans, Janet . . . . Jan 95; Update 96
Van Dyken, Amy . . . . Sport V.3
Syrian-Brazilian
Abdul, Paula . . . . Jan 92
Tanzania, president of the republic of
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage . . . . WorLdr V.2
Tanzanian
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage . . . . WorLdr V.2
Tartar
Nureyev, Rudolf . . . . Apr 93
teachers
Suzuki, Shinichi . . . . Sep 98
television
Allen, Tim . . . . Apr 94
Alley, Kirstie . . . . Jul 92
Anderson, Gillian . . . . Jan 97
Arnold, Roseanne . . . . Oct 92
Bergen, Candice . . . . Sep 93
Bialik, Mayim . . . . Jan 94
Blanchard, Rachel . . . . Apr 97
Brandis, Jonathan . . . . Sep 95
Brandy . . . . Apr 96
Bryan, Zachery Ty . . . . Jan 97
Burke, Chris . . . . Sep 93
Burns, Ken . . . . Jan 95
Cameron, Candace . . . . Apr 95
Campbell, Neve . . . . Apr 98
Candy, John . . . . Sep 94
Carter, Chris . . . . Author V.4
Carvey, Dana . . . . Jan 93
Chung, Connie . . . . Jan 94; Update 95;
  Update 96
Cosby, Bill . . . . Jan 92
Cousteau, Jacques . . . . Jan 93
Crawford, Cindy . . . . Apr 93
Doherty, Shannen . . . . Apr 92; Update 94
Duchovny, David . . . . Apr 96
Ellerbee, Linda . . . . Apr 94
Fuentes, Daisy . . . . Jan 94
Garth, Jennie . . . . Apr 96
Gilbert, Sara . . . . Apr 93
Goldberg, Whoopi . . . . Apr 94
Goodman, John . . . . Sep 95
Groening, Matt . . . . Jan 92
Gumbel, Bryant . . . . Apr 97
Guy, Jasmine . . . . Sep 93
Hart, Melissa Joan . . . . Jan 94
Jennings, Peter . . . . Jul 92
Leno, Jay . . . . Jul 92
Letterman, David . . . . Jan 95
Limbaugh, Rush . . . . Sep 95
Locklear, Heather . . . . Jan 95
Madden, John . . . . Sep 97
Nye, Bill . . . . Science V.2
O'Donnell, Rosie . . . . Apr 97
Oleynik, Larisa . . . . Sep 96
Olsen, Ashley . . . . Sep 95
Olsen, Mary Kate . . . . Sep 95
Pauley, Jane . . . . Oct 92
Perry, Luke . . . . Jan 92
Priestley, Jason . . . . Apr 92
Roberts, Cokie . . . . Apr 95
Sagan, Carl . . . . Science V.1
Seinfeld, Jerry . . . . Oct 92; Update 98
Shatner, William . . . . Apr 95
Smith, Will . . . . Sep 94
Soren, Tabitha . . . . Jan 97
Stewart, Patrick . . . . Jan 94
Thiessen, Tiffani-Amber . . . . Jan 96
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor . . . . Apr 95
Walters, Barbara . . . . Sep 94
Wayans, Keenen Ivory . . . . Jan 93
White, Jaleel . . . . Jan 96
Williams, Robin . . . . Apr 92
Winfrey, Oprah . . . . Apr 92
Zamora, Pedro . . . . Apr 95
tennis players
Agassi, Andre . . . . Jul 92
Ashe, Arthur . . . . Sep 93
Evert, Chris . . . . Sport V.1
Graf, Steffi . . . . Jan 92
Hingis, Martina . . . . Sport V.2
Navratilova, Martina . . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Sampras, Pete . . . . Jan 97
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa . . . . Sport V.1
Seles, Monica . . . . Jan 96
Texas Rangers
Ryan, Nolan . . . . Oct 92; Update 93
theater
Childress, Alice . . . . Author V.1
Goodman, John . . . . Sep 95
Stewart, Patrick . . . . Jan 94
Zindel, Paul . . . . Author V.1

Tibetan
Dalai Lama . . . . Sep 98
"Today" Show, The
Gumbel, Bryant . . . . Apr 97
Pauley, Jane . . . . Oct 92
Walters, Barbara . . . . Sep 94
"Tonight Show with Jay Leno, The"
Leno, Jay . . . . Jul 92
"20/20"
Walters, Barbara . . . . Sep 94
Uganda, president of
Amin, Idi . . . . WorLdr V.2
Ugandan
Amin, Idi . . . . WorLdr V.2
Ukrainian
Baiul, Oksana . . . . Apr 95
UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)
Savimbi, Jonas . . . . WorLdr V.2
United Farm Workers (UFW)
Chavez, Cesar . . . . Sep 93
United National Independence Party (Zambia)
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . . WorLdr V.2
United Nations
– **Ambassador to**
Albright, Madeleine . . . . Apr 97
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
– **Secretary General**
Annan, Kofi . . . . Jan 98
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros . . . . Apr 93; Update 98
United States
– **Army, general**
Powell, Colin . . . . Jan 92; Update 93
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman . . . . Jan 92
– **Attorney General**
Reno, Janet . . . . Sep 93; Update 98
– **First Lady of**
Bush, Barbara . . . . Jan 92
Clinton, Hillary Rodham . . . . Apr 93; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96
– **Joint Chiefs of Staff, Chairman of**
Powell, Colin . . . . Jan 92; Update 93
– **National Institutes of Health**
Healy, Bernadine . . . . Science V.1
– **Nuclear Regulatory Commission**
Jackson, Shirley Ann . . . . Science V.2
– **Poet Laureate**
Dove, Rita . . . . Jan 94
– **President of**
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
Carter, Jimmy . . . . Apr 95
Clinton, Bill . . Jul 92; Update 94; Update 95; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
– **Secretary of Commerce**
Brown, Ron . . . . Sep 96
– **Secretary of Housing and Urban Development**
Cisneros, Henry . . . . Sep 93
– **Secretary of Interior**
Babbitt, Bruce . . . . Jan 94
– **Secretary of Labor**
Dole, Elizabeth Hanford . . . . Jul 92
– **Secretary of State**
Albright, Madeleine . . . . Apr 97
Baker, James . . . . Oct 92
– **Secretary of Transportation**
Dole, Elizabeth . . . . Jul 92
– **Secretary of Treasury**
Baker, James . . . . Oct 92
– **Senate Majority Leader**
Dole, Bob . . . . Jan 96; Update 96
– **Speaker of the House of Representatives**
Gingrich, Newt . . . . Apr 95
– **Supreme Court, justice of**
Burger, Warren . . . . Sep 95
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader . . . . Jan 94
Marshall, Thurgood . . . Jan 92; Update 93
O'Connor, Sandra Day . . . . Jul 92
Thomas, Clarence . . . . Jan 92
– **Surgeon General**
Novello, Antonia . . . . Apr 92; Update 93
Satcher, David . . . . Sep 98
– **Vice-President of**
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
Gore, Al . . Jan 93; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
– **White House Chief of Staff**
Baker, James . . . . Oct 92
veterinarian
Herriot, James . . . . Author V.1
Vice-President of the United States
Bush, George . . . . Jan 92
Gore, Al . . . . Jan 93; Update 96; Update 97; Update 98
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
Watergate
Jordan, Barbara . . . . Apr 96
Nixon, Richard . . . . Sep 94
Wendy's
Thomas, Dave . . . . Apr 96

White House Chief of Staff
Baker, James . . . . Oct 92
Wilderness Society
Murie, Margaret . . . . WorLdr V.1
Murie, Olaus J. . . . . WorLdr V.1
Wildlands Project
Foreman, Dave . . . . WorLdr V.1
Wimbledon winners
Agassi, Andre . . . . Jul 92
Evert, Chris . . . . Sport V.1
Navratilova, Martina . . . . Jan 93; Update 94
Sampras, Pete . . . . Jan 97
Winfield Foundation, David M.
Winfield, Dave . . . . Jan 93
Wolf Fund
Askins, Renee . . . . WorLdr V.1
wrestlers
Hogan, Hulk . . . . Apr 92
WWF (World Wrestling Federation)
Hogan, Hulk . . . . Apr 92
"The X-Files"
Anderson, Gillian . . . . Jan 97
Carter, Chris . . . . Author V.4
Duchovny, David . . . . Apr 96
Zaire, president of
Mobutu Sese Seko . . WorLdr V.2; Update 97
Zairian
Mobutu Sese Seko . . WorLdr V.2; Update 97
Zambia, president of
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . . WorLdr V.2
Zambian
Kaunda, Kenneth . . . . WorLdr V.2
Zimbabwe, president of
Mugabe, Robert . . . . WorLdr V.2
Zimbabwe African National Union (Zimbabwe)
Mugabe, Robert . . . . WorLdr V.2
Zimbabwean
Mugabe, Robert . . . . WorLdr V.2
zoology
Fossey, Dian . . . . Science V.1

Places of Birth Index

The following index lists the places of birth for the individuals profiled in *Biography Today*. Places of birth are entered under state, province, and/or country.

Alabama
Aaron, Hank – *Mobile* .... Sport V.1
Barkley, Charles – *Leeds* .... Apr 92
Hamm, Mia – *Selma* .... Sport V.2
Jackson, Bo – *Bessemer* .... Jan 92
Jemison, Mae – *Decatur* .... Oct 92
Lewis, Carl – *Birmingham* .... Sep 96
Parks, Rosa – *Tuskegee* .... Apr 92
Satcher, David – *Anniston* .... Sep 98
Whitestone, Heather – *Dothan* .... Apr 95
Algeria
Boulmerka, Hassiba – *Constantine* .... Sport V.1
Angola
Savimbi, Jonas – *Munhango* .... WorLdr V.2
Arizona
Chavez, Cesar – *Yuma* .... Sep 93
Morrison, Sam – *Flagstaff* .... Sep 97
Strug, Kerri – *Tucson* .... Sep 96
Arkansas
Clinton, Bill – *Hope* .... Jul 92
Clinton, Chelsea – *Little Rock* .... Apr 96
Grisham, John – *Jonesboro* .... Author V.1
Johnson, John – *Arkansas City* .... Jan 97
Pippen, Scottie – *Hamburg* .... Oct 92
Australia
Norman, Greg – *Mt. Isa, Queensland* Jan 94
Travers, P.L. – *Maryborough, Queensland* .... Author V.2
Bosnia-Herzogovina
Filipovic, Zlata – *Sarajevo* .... Sep 94
Brazil
Mendes, Chico – *Xapuri, Acre* .. WorLdr V.1
Pelé – *Tres Coracoes, Minas Gerais* .... Sport V.1
Bulgaria
Christo – *Gabrovo* .... Sep 96
Burma
Aung San Suu Kyi – *Rangoon* .... Apr 96
California
Abdul, Paula – *Van Nuys* .... Jan 92
Adams, Ansel – *San Francisco* .... Artist V.1
Aikman, Troy – *West Covina* .... Apr 95
Allen, Marcus – *San Diego* .... Sep 97
Babbitt, Bruce – *Los Angeles* .... Jan 94
Bergen, Candice – *Beverly Hills* .... Sep 93
Bialik, Mayim – *San Diego* .... Jan 94
Breathed, Berke – *Encino* .... Jan 92
Brower, David – *Berkeley* .... WorLdr V.1
Cameron, Candace .... Apr 95
Carter, Chris – *Bellflower* .... Author V.4
Coolio – *Los Angeles* .... Sep 96
DiCaprio, Leonardo – *Hollywood* .... Apr 98
Evans, Janet – *Fullerton* .... Jan 95
Fielder, Cecil – *Los Angeles* .... Sep 93
Fields, Debbi – *East Oakland* .... Jan 96
Fossey, Dian – *San Francisco* .... Science V.1
Garcia, Jerry – *San Francisco* .... Jan 96
Gilbert, Sara – *Santa Monica* .... Apr 93
Griffith Joyner, Florence – *Los Angeles* .... Sport V.1
Hammer – *Oakland* .... Jan 92
Hanks, Tom – *Concord* .... Jan 96
Jobs, Steven – *San Francisco* .... Jan 92
Kistler, Darci – *Riverside* .... Jan 93
Kwan, Michelle – *Torrance* .... Sport V.3
LeMond, Greg – *Los Angeles* .... Sport V.1
Locklear, Heather – *Los Angeles* .... Jan 95
Lucas, George – *Modesto* .... Apr 97
Mathison, Melissa .... Author V.4
Moceanu, Dominique – *Hollywood* .. Jan 98
Nixon, Joan Lowery – *Los Angeles* .... Author V.1
Nixon, Richard – *Yorba Linda* .... Sep 94
O'Dell, Scott – *Terminal Island* .. Author V.2
Oleynik, Larisa – *San Fancisco* .... Sep 96
Olsen, Ashley .... Sep 95
Olsen, Mary Kate .... Sep 95
Ride, Sally – *Encino* .... Jan 92

PLACES OF BIRTH INDEX

Thiessen, Tiffini-Amber – *Modesto* . . . Jan 96
Werbach, Adam – *Tarzana* . . . . WorLdr V.1
White, Jaleel – *Los Angeles* . . . . Jan 96
Wilson, Mara – *Burbank* . . . . Jan 97
Woods, Tiger – *Long Beach* . . . . . . Sport V.1
Yamaguchi, Kristi – *Fremont* . . . . Apr 92

Canada
Blanchard, Rachel – *Toronto, Ontario* Apr 97
Campbell, Neve – *Toronto, Ontario* . . Apr 98
Candy, John – *Newmarket, Ontario* . . Sep 94
Carrey, Jim – *Newmarket, Ontario* . . . Apr 96
Dion, Celine – *Charlemagne, Quebec* . Sep 97
Gretzky, Wayne – *Brantford, Ontario* Jan 92
Howe, Gordie – *Floral, Saskatchewan* . . . . Sport V.2
Jennings, Peter – *Toronto, Ontario* . . . . Jul 92
lang, k.d. – *Edmonton, Alberta* . . . . . . Sep 93
Lemieux, Mario – *Montreal, Quebec* . . Jul 92
Messier, Mark – *Edmonton, Alberta* . . Apr 96
Morissette, Alanis – *Ottawa, Ontario* Apr 97
Priestley, Jason – *Vancouver, British Columbia* . . . . Apr 92
Shatner, William – *Montreal, Quebec* Apr 95
Vernon, Mike – *Calgary, Alberta* . . . . Jan 98
Watson, Paul – *Toronto, Ontario* . . WorLdr V.1
Yzerman, Steve – *Cranbrook, British Columbia* . . . . Sport V.2

China
Lucid, Shannon – *Shanghai* . . . . Science V.2
Paterson, Katherine – *Qing Jiang, Jiangsu* . . . . Author 97
Pei, I.M. – *Canton* . . . . Artist V.1
Wang, An – *Shanghai* . . . . Science V.2

Colorado
Allen, Tim – *Denver* . . . . Apr 94
Bryan, Zachery Ty – *Aurora* . . . . Jan 97
Handler, Ruth – *Denver* . . . . Apr 98
Van Dyken, Amy – *Englewood* . . . Sport V.3

Connecticut
Brandis, Jonathan – *Danbury* . . . . Sep 95
Land, Edwin – *Bridgeport* . . . . . . Science V.1
Leibovitz, Annie – *Waterbury* . . . . Sep 96
Lobo, Rebecca – *Hartford* . . . . Sport V.3
McClintock, Barbara – *Hartford* . . . . . Oct 92
Spock, Benjamin – *New Haven* . . . . . . Sep 95

Cuba
Castro, Fidel – *Mayari, Oriente* . . . . . . Jul 92
Estefan, Gloria – *Havana* . . . . Jul 92
Fuentes, Daisy – *Havana* . . . . Jan 94
Hernandez, Livan – *Villa Clara* . . . . . Apr 98
Zamora, Pedro . . . . Apr 95

Czechoslovakia
Albright, Madeleine – *Prague* . . . . Apr 97
Hasek, Dominik – *Pardubice* . . . . . Sport V.3
Hingis, Martina – *Kosice* . . . . Sport V.2
Navratilova, Martina – *Prague* . . . . . . Jan 93

Egypt
Arafat, Yasir – *Cairo* . . . . Sep 94
Boutros-Ghali, Boutros – *Cairo* . . . . . Apr 93
Sadat, Anwar – *Mit Abu al-Kum* . . . . WorLdr V.2

England
Diana, Princess of Wales – *Norfolk* . . Jul 92; Jan 98
Goodall, Jane – *London* . . . . Science V.1
Handford, Martin – *London* . . . . Jan 92
Hargreaves, Alison – *Belper* . . . . Jan 96
Hawking, Stephen – *Oxford* . . . . Apr 92
Herriot, James – *Sunderland* . . . . Author V.1
Leakey, Mary – *London* . . . . Science V.1
Macaulay, David – *Burton-on-Trent* . . . . Author V.2
Moore, Henry – *Castleford* . . . . Artist V.1
Reid Banks, Lynne – *London* . . . Author V.2
Stewart, Patrick – *Mirfield* . . . . Jan 94
Winslet, Kate – *Reading* . . . . Sep 98

Ethiopia
Haile Selassie – *Ejarsa Goro, Harar* . . . . WorLdr V.2
Roba, Fatuma – *Bokeji* . . . . Sport V.3

Florida
Evert, Chris – *Ft. Lauderdale* . . . . . Sport V.1
Reno, Janet – *Miami* . . . . Sep 93
Richardson, Dot – *Orlando* . . . . . . Sport V.2
Robinson, David – *Key West* . . . . Sep 96
Sanders, Deion – *Ft. Myers* . . . . . . Sport V.1
Smith, Emmitt – *Pensacola* . . . . Sep 94
Tarvin, Herbert – *Miami* . . . . Apr 97

France
Cousteau, Jacques – *St. Andre-de-Cubzac* . . . . Jan 93
Ma, Yo-Yo – *Paris* . . . . Jul 92

Georgia
Carter, Jimmy – *Plains* . . . . Apr 95
Grant, Amy – *Augusta* . . . . Jan 95
Hogan, Hulk – *Augusta* . . . . Apr 92
Johns, Jasper – *Augusta* . . . . Artist V.1
Lee, Spike – *Atlanta* . . . . Apr 92
Robinson, Jackie – *Cairo* . . . . Sport V.3
Thomas, Clarence – *Pin Point* . . . . Jan 92
Ward, Charlie – *Thomasville* . . . . Apr 94

Germany
Frank, Anne – *Frankfort* . . . . Author V.4
Graf, Steffi – *Mannheim* . . . . Jan 92
Pippig, Uta – *Berlin* . . . . Sport V.1
Ghana
Annan, Kofi – *Kumasi* . . . . Jan 98
Nkrumah, Kwame – *Nkrofro* . . . WorLdr V.2
Guatemala
Menchu, Rigoberta – *Chimel, El Quiche* . . . . Jan 93
Haiti
Aristide, Jean-Bertrand – *Port-Salut* . . . Jan 95
Hawaii
Lowry, Lois – *Honolulu* . . . . Author V.4
Tuttle, Merlin – *Honolulu* . . . . Apr 97
Hungary
Erdös, Paul – *Budapest* . . . . Science V.2
Idaho
Street, Picabo – *Triumph* . . . . Sport V.3
Illinois
Anderson, Gillian – *Chicago* . . . . Jan 97
Boyd, Candy Dawson – *Chicago* . Author V.3
Bradbury, Ray – *Waukegan* . . . . . Author V.3
Clinton, Hillary Rodham – *Chicago* . . Apr 93
Crawford, Cindy – *De Kalb* . . . . Apr 93
Garth, Jennie – *Urbana* . . . . Apr 96
Ford, Harrison – *Chicago* . . . . Sep 97
Joyner-Kersee, Jackie – *East St. Louis* . . . . Oct 92
Margulis, Lynn – *Chicago* . . . . Sep 96
McCully, Emily Arnold – *Galesburg* . . Jul 92
Silverstein, Shel – *Chicago* . . . . . Author V.3
Watson, James D. – *Chicago* . . . Science V.1
Indiana
Bird, Larry – *West Baden* . . . . Jan 92
Davis, Jim – *Marion* . . . . Author V.1
Letterman, David – *Indianapolis* . . . . . Jan 95
Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds – *Anderson* Apr 93
Pauley, Jane – *Indianapolis* . . . . Oct 92
Peet, Bill – *Grandview* . . . . Author V.4
Vonnegut, Kurt – *Indianapolis* . . Author V.1
Iraq
Hussein, Saddam – *al-Auja* . . . . Jul 92
Ireland, Northern
Lewis, C. S. – *Belfast* . . . . Author V.3
Ireland, Republic of
Robinson, Mary – *Ballina* . . . . Sep 93
Israel
Perlman, Itzhak – *Tel Aviv* . . . . Jan 95
Rabin, Yitzhak – *Jerusalem* . . . . Oct 92
Italy
Andretti, Mario – *Montona* . . . . Sep 94
Krim, Mathilde – *Como* . . . . Science V.1
Levi-Montalcini, Rita – *Turin* . . Science V.1
Jamaica
Bailey, Donovan – *Manchester* . . . Sport V.2
Denton, Sandi – *Kingston* . . . . Apr 95
Ewing, Patrick – *Kingston* . . . . Jan 95
Maxwell, Jody-Anne – *St. Andrew* . . Sep 98
Japan
Suzuki, Shinichi – *Nagoya* . . . . Sep 98
Kansas
Alley, Kirstie – *Wichita* . . . . Jul 92
Brooks, Gwendolyn – *Topeka* . . . Author V.3
Dole, Bob – *Russell* . . . . Jan 96
Parks, Gordon – *Fort Scott* . . . . Artist V.1
Sanders, Barry – *Wichita* . . . . Sep 95
Kentucky
Ali, Muhammad – *Louisville* . . . . . Sport V.2
Monroe, Bill – *Rosine* . . . . Sep 97
Morgan, Garrett – *Paris* . . . . Science V.2
Kenya
Leakey, Louis – *Nairobi* . . . . Science V.1
Kenyatta, Jomo – *Ngenda* . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Maathai, Wangari – *Nyeri* . . . . . WorLdr V.1
Ndeti, Cosmas – *Machakos* . . . . Sep 95
Liberia
Tubman, William V. S. – *Harper City* . . . . WorLdr V.2
Libya
Qaddafi, Muammar . . . . Apr 97
Louisiana
Dumars, Joe – *Natchitoches* . . . . . . Sport V.3
Gumbel, Bryant – *New Orleans* . . . . . Apr 97
Marsalis, Wynton – *New Orleans* . . . Apr 92
Rice, Anne – *New Orleans* . . . . . . Author V.3
Roberts, Cokie – *New Orleans* . . . . . . Apr 95
Stewart, Kordell – *Marrero* . . . . Sep 98
Macedonia
Teresa, Mother – *Skopje* . . . . Apr 98
Maine
King, Stephen – *Portland* . . . . . . Author V.1
Malawi
Banda, Hastings Kamuzu – *Chiwengo, Nyasaland* . . . . . WorLdr V.2
Maryland
Marshall, Thurgood – *Baltimore* . . . . . Jan 92
Ripken, Cal, Jr. – *Havre de Grace* . . Sport V.1
Massachusetts
Bush, George – *Milton* . . . . Jan 92
Butcher, Susan – *Cambridge* . . . . . Sport V.1

Cormier, Robert – *Leominster* . . Author V.1
Gilbert, Walter – *Cambridge* . . . . Science V.2
Guey, Wendy – *Boston* . . . . Sep 96
Guy, Jasmine – *Boston* . . . . Sep 93
Kerrigan, Nancy – *Woburn* . . . . Apr 94
Pine, Elizabeth Michele – *Boston* . . . . Jan 94
Scarry, Richard – *Boston* . . . . Sep 94
Seuss, Dr. – *Springfield* . . . . Jan 92
Speare, Elizabeth George – *Melrose* . Sep 95
Voigt, Cynthia – *Boston* . . . . Oct 92
Walters, Barbara – *Boston* . . . . Sep 94

Mexico
Rivera, Diego – *Guanajuato* . . . . . . Artist V.1

Michigan
Askins, Renee . . . . WorLdr V.1
Curtis, Christopher Paul – *Flint* Author V.4
Galeczka, Chris – *Sterling Heights* . . . Apr 96
Johnson, Magic – *Lansing* . . . . Apr 92
Krone, Julie – *Benton Harbor* . . . . Jan 95
Lalas, Alexi – *Royal Oak* . . . . Sep 94
Shabazz, Betty – *Detroit* . . . . Apr 98
Van Allsburg, Chris – *Grand Rapids* . . Apr 92

Minnesota
Burger, Warren – *St. Paul* . . . . Sep 95
Douglas, Marjory Stoneman
 – *Minneapolis* . . . . WorLdr V.1
Madden, John – *Austin* . . . . Sep 97
Murie, Olaus J. . . . . WorLdr V.1
Paulsen, Gary – *Minneapolis* . . . . Author V.1
Ryder, Winona – *Winona* . . . . Jan 93
Schulz, Charles – *Minneapolis* . . . Author V.2
Winfield, Dave – *St. Paul* . . . . Jan 93

Mississippi
Brandy – *McComb* . . . . Apr 96
Favre, Brett – *Gulfport* . . . . Sport V.2
Jones, James Earl – *Arkabutla*
 Township . . . . Jan 95
Rice, Jerry – *Crawford* . . . . Apr 93
Rimes, LeAnn – *Jackson* . . . . Jan 98
Taylor, Mildred D. – *Jackson* . . . . Author V.1
Winfrey, Oprah – *Kosciusko* . . . . Apr 92

Missouri
Angelou, Maya – *St. Louis* . . . . Apr 93
Champagne, Larry III – *St. Louis* . . . . Apr 96
Goodman, John – *Affton* . . . . Sep 95
Heinlein, Robert – *Butler* . . . . . . Author V.4
Limbaugh, Rush – *Cape Girardeau* . . Sep 95
Miller, Shannon – *Rolla* . . . . Sep 94

Montana
Carvey, Dana – *Missoula* . . . . Jan 93
Horner, Jack – *Shelby* . . . . Science V.1

Morocco
Hassan II – *Rabat* . . . . WorLdr V.2

Nevada
Agassi, Andre – *Las Vegas* . . . . Jul 92

New Jersey
Blume, Judy . . . . Jan 92
Carpenter, Mary Chapin
 – *Princeton* . . . . Sep 94
Earle, Sylvia – *Gibbstown* . . . . . . Science V.1
Houston, Whitney – *Newark* . . . . Sep 94
Ice-T – *Newark* . . . . Apr 93
Lawrence, Jacob – *Atlantic City* . . Artist V.1
Martin, Ann M. – *Princeton* . . . . Jan 92
O'Neal, Shaquille – *Newark* . . . . Sep 93
Queen Latifah – *Newark* . . . . Apr 92
Rodman, Dennis – *Trenton* . . . . Apr 96
Schwarzkopf, H. Norman – *Trenton* . . Jan 92
Thomas, Dave – *Atlantic City* . . . . . . Apr 96

New Mexico
Foreman, Dave – *Albuquerque* . . . WorLdr V.1

New York State
Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem
 – *New York City* . . . . Sport V.1
Abzug, Bella – *Bronx* . . . . Sep 98
Avi – *New York City* . . . . Jan 93
Baldwin, James – *New York City* . Author V.2
Blair, Bonnie – *Cornwall* . . . . Apr 94
Bourke-White, Margaret
 – *New York City* . . . . Artist V.1
Brody, Jane – *Brooklyn* . . . . Science V.2
Burke, Chris – *New York City* . . . . Sep 93
Burns, Ken – *Brooklyn* . . . . Jan 95
Bush, Barbara – *New York City* . . . . . . Jan 92
Carey, Mariah – *New York City* . . . . . Apr 96
Carle, Eric – *Syracuse* . . . . Author V.1
Cohen, Adam Ezra – *New York City* Apr 97
Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy) –
 New York City . . . . Apr 98
Cooney, Caroline B. – *Geneva* . . . Author V.4
Culkin, Macaulay – *New York City* . . Sep 93
Danes, Claire – *New York City* . . . . . . Sep 97
de Mille, Agnes – *New York City* . . . . Jan 95
Duchovny, David – *New York City* . . Apr 96
Farrakhan, Louis – *Bronx* . . . . Jan 97
Frankenthaler, Helen
 – *New York City* . . . . Artist V.1
Ginsburg, Ruth Bader – *Brooklyn* . . . . Jan 94
Goldberg, Whoopi
 – *New York City* . . . . Apr 94

Gould, Stephen Jay – *New York City* . . . Science V.2
Haley, Alex – *Ithaca* . . . Apr 92
Hart, Melissa Joan – *Smithtown* . . . Jan 94
Healy, Bernadine – *Queens* . . . Science V.1
James, Cheryl – *New York City* . . . Apr 95
Jordan, Michael – *Brooklyn* . . . Jan 92
Kerr, M.E. – *Auburn* . . . Author V.1
Konigsburg, E.L. – *New York City* . . . Author V.3
Kurzweil, Raymond – *New York City* . . . Science V.2
L'Engle, Madeleine – *New York City* . . Jan 92
Leno, Jay – *New Rochelle* . . . Jul 92
Mittermeier, Russell A. – *New York City* . . . WorLdr V.1
Moses, Grandma – *Greenwich* . . . Artist V.1
O'Donnell, Rosie – *Commack* . . . Apr 97
Oppenheimer, J. Robert – *New York City* . . . Science V.1
Peterson, Roger Tory – *Jamestown* . . . WorLdr V.1
Pike, Christopher – *Brooklyn* . . . Sep 96
Powell, Colin – *New York City* . . . Jan 92
Prelutsky, Jack – *Brooklyn* . . . Author V.2
Reeve, Christopher – *Manhattan* . . . Jan 97
Ringgold, Faith – *New York City*. Author V.2
Rockwell, Norman – *New York City* . . . Artist V.1
Roper, Dee Dee – *New York City* . . . Apr 95
Sagan, Carl – *Brooklyn* . . . Science V.1
Salinger, J.D. – *New York City* . . Author V.2
Salk, Jonas – *New York City* . . . Jan 94
Sealfon, Rebecca – *New York City* . . . Sep 97
Seinfeld, Jerry – *Brooklyn* . . . Oct 92
Sendak, Maurice – *Brooklyn* . . . Author V.2
Shakur, Tupac – *Bronx* . . . Apr 97
Washington, Denzel – *Mount Vernon* . . . Jan 93
Wayans, Keenen Ivory – *New York City* . . . Jan 93
White, E.B. – *Mount Vernon* . . . Author V.1
Williams, Garth – *New York City*. Author V.2
Zindel, Paul – *Staten Island* . . . Author V.1

New Zealand
Hillary, Sir Edmund – *Auckland* . . . Sep 96

Nigeria
Olajuwon, Hakeem – *Lagos* . . . Sep 95
Saro-Wiwa, Ken – *Bori, Rivers State* . . . WorLdr V.1

North Carolina
Bearden, Romare – *Charlotte* . . . Artist V.1
Byars, Betsy – *Charlotte* . . . Author V.4
Chavis, Benjamin – *Oxford* . . . Jan 94
Dole, Elizabeth Hanford – *Salisbury* . . Jul 92
Petty, Richard – *Level Cross* . . . Sport V.2

Ohio
Anderson, Terry – *Lorain* . . . Apr 92
Battle, Kathleen – *Portsmouth* . . . Jan 93
Berry, Halle – *Cleveland* . . . Jan 95
Dove, Rita – *Akron* . . . Jan 94
Guisewite, Cathy – *Dayton* . . . Sep 93
Hamilton, Virginia – *Yellow Springs* . . . Author V.1
Harbaugh, Jim – *Toledo* . . . Sport V.3
Lin, Maya – *Athens* . . . Sep 97
Lovell, Jim – *Cleveland* . . . Jan 96
Morrison, Toni – *Lorain* . . . Jan 94
Nicklaus, Jack – *Columbus* . . . Sport V.2
Perry, Luke – *Mansfield* . . . Jan 92
Rose, Pete – *Cincinnati* . . . Jan 92
Shula, Don – *Grand River* . . . Apr 96
Spielberg, Steven – *Cincinnati* . . . Jan 94
Steinem, Gloria – *Toledo* . . . Oct 92
Stine, R.L. – *Columbus* . . . Apr 94

Oklahoma
Brooks, Garth – *Tulsa* . . . Oct 92
Duke, David – *Tulsa* . . . Apr 92
Ellison, Ralph – *Oklahoma City* . . Author V.3
Hanson, Ike – *Tulsa* . . . Jan 98
Hanson, Taylor – *Tulsa* . . . Jan 98
Hanson, Zac – *Tulsa* . . . Jan 98
Hill, Anita – *Morris* . . . Jan 93
Hinton, S.E. – *Tulsa* . . . Author V.1
Mankiller, Wilma – *Tahlequah* . . . Apr 94
Mantle, Mickey – *Spavinaw* . . . Jan 96
McEntire, Reba – *McAlester* . . . Sep 95
Pitt, Brad – *Shawnee* . . . Sep 98

Oregon
Cleary, Beverly – *McMinnville* . . . Apr 94
Groening, Matt – *Portland* . . . Jan 92
Harding, Tonya – *Portland* . . . Sep 94
Hooper, Geoff – *Salem* . . . Jan 94
Pauling, Linus – *Portland* . . . Jan 95
Phoenix, River – *Madras* . . . Apr 94
Schroeder, Pat – *Portland* . . . Jan 97

Pakistan
Bhutto, Benazir – *Karachi* . . . Apr 95
Masih, Iqbal . . . Jan 96

PLACES OF BIRTH INDEX

Palestine
Perlman, Itzhak – *Tel Aviv* .... Jan 95
Rabin, Yitzhak – *Jerusalem* .... Oct 92
Pennsylvania
Abbey, Edward – *Indiana* ..... WorLdr V.1
Anderson, Marian – *Philadelphia* .... Jan 94
Berenstain, Jan – *Philadelphia* .. Author V.2
Berenstain, Stan – *Philadelphia* . Author V.2
Bradley, Ed – *Philadelphia* .... Apr 94
Calder, Alexander – *Lawnton* .... Artist V.1
Carson, Rachel – *Springdale* ... WorLdr V.1
Cosby, Bill .... Jan 92
Diemer, Walter – *Philadelphia* ...... Apr 98
Duncan, Lois – *Philadelphia* .... Sep 93
Gingrich, Newt – *Harrisburg* .... Apr 95
Griffey, Ken, Jr. – *Donora* .... Sport V.1
Iacocca, Lee A. – *Allentown* .... Jan 92
Jamison, Judith – *Philadelphia* ...... Jan 96
Lipinski, Tara – *Philadelphia* .... Apr 98
Marino, Dan – *Pittsburgh* .... Apr 93
McCary, Michael – *Philadelphia* ..... Jan 96
Mead, Margaret – *Philadelphia* . Science V.2
Montana, Joe – *New Eagle* .... Jan 95
Morris, Nathan – *Philadelphia* ...... Jan 96
Morris, Wanya – *Philadelphia* .... Jan 96
Pinkney, Jerry – *Philadelphia* ... Author V.2
Smith, Will – *Philadelphia* .... Sep 94
Stockman, Shawn – *Philadelphia* .... Jan 96
Thomas, Jonathan Taylor
– *Bethlehem* .... Apr 95
Van Meter, Vicki – *Meadville* .... Jan 95
Warhol, Andy .... Artist V.1
Wilson, August – *Pittsburgh* .... Author V.4
Poland
John Paul II – *Wadowice* .... Oct 92
Sabin, Albert – *Bialystok* ...... Science V.1
Puerto Rico
Lopez, Charlotte .... Apr 94
Novello, Antonia – *Fajardo* .... Apr 92
Romania
Nechita, Alexandra – *Vaslui* .... Jan 98
Russia
Asimov, Isaac – *Petrovichi* .... Jul 92
Chagall, Marc – *Vitebsk* .... Artist V.1
Fedorov, Sergei – *Pskov* .... Apr 94
Gorbachev, Mikhail – *Privolnoye* .... Jan 92
Nevelson, Louise – *Kiev* .... Artist V.1
Nureyev, *Rudolf* .... Apr 93
Yeltsin, Boris – *Butka* .... Apr 92
Senegal
Senghor, Léopold Sédar
– *Joal* .... WorLdr V.2
Serbia
Seles, Monica – *Novi Sad* .... Jan 96
Somalia
Aidid, Mohammed Farah ..... WorLdr V.2
South Africa
de Klerk, F.W. – *Mayfair* .... Apr 94
Mandela, Nelson – *Umtata, Transkei* . . Jan 92
Mandela, Winnie
– *Pondoland, Transkei* .... WorLdr V.2
South Carolina
Childress, Alice – *Charleston* ... Author V.1
Daniel, Beth – *Charleston* .... Sport V.1
Edelman, Marian Wright
– *Bennettsville* .... Apr 93
Gillespie, Dizzy – *Cheraw* .... Apr 93
Jackson, Jesse – *Greenville* .... Sep 95
Spain
Domingo, Placido – *Madrid* .... Sep 95
Ochoa, Severo – *Luarca* .... Jan 94
Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa
– *Barcelona* .... Sport V.1
Tanzania
Nyerere, Julius Kambarage .... WorLdr V.2
Tennessee
Andrews, Ned – *Oakridge* .... Sep 94
Doherty, Shannen – *Memphis* .... Apr 92
Fitzhugh, Louise – *Memphis*. ... Author V.3
Hardaway, Anfernee "Penny"
– *Memphis* .... Sport V.2
McKissack, Fredrick L. – *Nashville*Author V.3
McKissack, Patricia C. – *Smyrna* . Author V.3
Rudolph, Wilma – *St. Bethlehem* .... Apr 95
Summitt, Pat – *Henrietta* .... Sport V.3
White, Reggie – *Chattanooga* .... Jan 98
Texas
Baker, James – *Houston* .... Oct 92
Cisneros, Henry – *San Antonio* ..... Sep 93
Ellerbee, Linda – *Bryan* .... Apr 94
Hill, Grant – *Dallas* .... Sport V.1
Johnson, Jimmy – *Port Arthur* .... Jan 98
Johnson, Michael – *Dallas* .... Jan 97
Jordan, Barbara – *Houston* .... Apr 96
Maddux, Greg – *San Angelo* ..... Sport V.3
O'Connor, Sandra Day – *El Paso* .... Jul 92
Oliver, Patsy Ruth – *Texarkana* . . WorLdr V.1
Perot, H. Ross – *Texarkana* .... Apr 92
Rodriguez, Eloy – *Edinburg* .... Science V.2

Ryan, Nolan – *Refugio* .... Oct 92
Selena – *Lake Jackson* .... Jan 96
Soren, Tabitha – *San Antonio* .... Jan 97
Swoopes, Sheryl – *Brownfield* .... Sport V.2
Zmeskal, Kim – *Houston* .... Jan 94
Tibet
Dalai Lama – *Takster, Amdo* .... Sep 98
Uganda
Amin, Idi – *Koboko* .... WorLdr V.2
Ukraine
Baiul, Oksana – *Dnepropetrovsk* ..... Apr 95
USSR – Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Asimov, Isaac – *Petrovichi, Russia* .... Jul 92
Baiul, Oksana – *Dnepropetrovsk, Ukraine* .... Apr 95
Fedorov, Sergei – *Pskov, Russia* ..... Apr 94
Gorbachev, Mikhail – *Privolnoye, Russia* .... Jan 92
Nureyev, Rudolf – *Russia* .... Apr 93
Yeltsin, Boris – *Butka, Russia* .... Apr 92
Utah
Arnold, Roseanne – *Salt Lake City* .. Oct 92
Jewel – *Payson* .... Sep 98
Young, Steve – *Salt Lake City* .... Jan 94
Virginia
Ashe, Arthur – *Richmond* .... Sep 93
Fitzgerald, Ella – *Newport News* ..... Jan 97
Rylant, Cynthia – *Hopewell* ..... Author V.1
Wales
Dahl, Roald – *Llandaff* .... Author V.1
Washington, D.C.
Brown, Ron .... Sep 96
Chung, Connie .... Jan 94
George, Jean Craighead .... Author V.3
Gore, Al .... Jan 93
Jackson, Shirley Ann .... Science V.2
Nye, Bill .... Science V.2
Sampras, Pete .... Jan 97
Watterson, Bill .... Jan 92
Washington State
Cobain, Kurt – *Aberdeen* .... Sep 94
Devers, Gail – *Seattle* .... Sport V.2
Elway, John – *Port Angeles* ...... Sport V.2
Gates, Bill – *Seattle* .... Apr 93
Larson, Gary – *Tacoma* .... Author V.1
Murie, Margaret – *Seattle* ..... WorLdr V.1
Stockton, John – *Spokane* .... Sport V.3
West Virginia
Myers, Walter Dean – *Martinsburg* .... Jan 93
Wisconsin
Bardeen, John – *Madison* ...... Science V.1
Cray, Seymour – *Chippewa Falls* . Science V.2
Driscoll, Jean – *Milwaukee* .... Sep 97
Henry, Marguerite – *Milwaukee* Author V.4
Jansen, Dan – *Milwaukee* .... Apr 94
O'Keeffe, Georgia – *Sun Prairie* .. Artist V.1
Wilder, Laura Ingalls – *Pepin* ... Author V.3
Wright, Frank Lloyd – *Richland Center* .... Artist V.1
Wyoming
MacLachlan, Patricia – *Cheyenne* .... Author V.2
Yugoslavia
Filipovic, Zlata – *Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzogovina* .... Sep 94
Seles, Monica – *Novi Sad, Serbia* .... Jan 96
Zaire
Mobutu Sese Seko – *Lisala* .... WorLdr V.2
Zambia
Kaunda, Kenneth – *Lubwa* .... WorLdr V.2
Zimbabwe
Mugabe, Robert – *Kutama* ..... WorLdr V.2

Birthday Index

January		Year
1	Salinger, J.D.	1919
2	Asimov, Isaac	1920
4	Naylor, Phyllis Reynolds	1933
	Shula, Don	1930
7	Rodriguez, Eloy	1947
8	Hawking, Stephen W.	1942
9	Menchu, Rigoberta	1959
	Nixon, Richard	1913
12	Limbaugh, Rush	1951
14	Lucid, Shannon	1943
15	Werbach, Adam	1973
16	Fossey, Dian	1932
17	Carrey, Jim	1962
	Cormier, Robert	1925
	Jones, James Earl	1931
18	Ali, Muhammad	1942
	Messier, Mark	1961
19	Askins, Renee	1959
	Johnson, John	1918
21	Domingo, Placido	1941
	Nicklaus, Jack	1940
	Olajuwon, Hakeem	1963
22	Chavis, Benjamin	1948
23	Thiessen, Tiffani-Amber	1974
25	Alley, Kirstie	1955
28	Gretzky, Wayne	1961
29	Abbey, Edward	1927
	Gilbert, Sara	1975
	Hasek, Dominik	1965
	Peet, Bill	1915
	Winfrey, Oprah	1954
31	Robinson, Jackie	1919
	Ryan, Nolan	1947

February		Year
1	Spinelli, Jerry	1941
	Yeltsin, Boris	1931
3	Nixon, Joan Lowery	1927
	Rockwell, Norman	1894
4	Parks, Rosa	1913
5	Aaron, Hank	1934
6	Leakey, Mary	1913
	Rosa, Emily	1987
	Zmeskal, Kim	1976
7	Brooks, Garth	1962
	Wang, An	1920
	Wilder, Laura Ingalls	1867
8	Grisham, John	1955
10	Konigsburg, E.L.	1930
	Norman, Greg	1955
11	Brandy	1979
12	Blume, Judy	1938
	Kurzweil, Raymond	1948
15	Groening, Matt	1954
	Van Dyken, Amy	1973
17	Anderson, Marian	1897
	Hargreaves, Alison	1962
	Jordan, Michael	1963
18	Morrison, Toni	1931
20	Adams, Ansel	1902
	Barkley, Charles	1963
	Cobain, Kurt	1967
	Crawford, Cindy	1966
	Hernandez, Livan	1975
21	Carpenter, Mary Chapin	1958
	Jordan, Barbara	1936
	Mugabe, Robert	1924
24	Jobs, Steven	1955
	Vernon, Mike	1963
	Whitestone, Heather	1973
25	Voigt, Cynthia	1942
27	Clinton, Chelsea	1980
28	Andretti, Mario	1940
	Pauling, Linus	1901

March		Year
1	Ellison, Ralph Waldo	1914
	Murie, Olaus J.	1889
	Rabin, Yitzhak	1922
	Zamora, Pedro	1972
2	Gorbachev, Mikhail	1931
	Satcher, David	1941
	Seuss, Dr.	1904

March (continued)		Year
3	Hooper, Geoff	1979
	Joyner-Kersee, Jackie	1962
	MacLachlan, Patricia	1938
4	Morgan, Garrett	1877
5	Margulis, Lynn	1938
10	Guy, Jasmine	1964
	Miller, Shannon	1977
12	Hamilton, Virginia	1936
13	Van Meter, Vicki	1982
14	Hanson, Taylor	1983
15	Ginsburg, Ruth Bader	1933
16	O'Neal, Shaquille	1972
17	Hamm, Mia	1972
	Nureyev, Rudolf	1938
18	Blair, Bonnie	1964
	de Klerk, F.W.	1936
	Queen Latifah	1970
19	Blanchard, Rachel	1976
20	Lee, Spike	1957
	Lowry, Lois	1937
21	Gilbert, Walter	1932
	O'Donnell, Rosie	1962
22	Shatner, William	1931
25	Lovell, Jim	1928
	Steinem, Gloria	1934
	Swoopes, Sheryl	1971
26	Allen, Marcus	1960
	Erdös, Paul	1913
	O'Connor, Sandra Day	1930
	Stockton, John	1962
27	Carey, Mariah	1970
28	James, Cheryl	
	McEntire, Reba	1955
30	Dion, Celine	1968
	Hammer	1933
31	Chavez, Cesar	1927
	Gore, Al	1948
	Howe, Gordie	1928

April		Year
1	Maathai, Wangari	1940
2	Carvey, Dana	1955
3	Garth, Jennie	1972
	Goodall, Jane	1934
	Street, Picabo	1971
4	Angelou, Maya	1928
5	Powell, Colin	1937
6	Watson, James D.	1928
7	Dougals, Marjory Stoneman	1890
8	Annan, Kofi	1938
10	Madden, John	1936
12	Cleary, Beverly	1916
	Danes, Claire	1979
	Doherty, Shannen	1971
	Letterman, David	1947
13	Brandis, Jonathan	1976
	Henry, Marguerite	1902
14	Maddux, Greg	1966
	Rose, Pete	1941
16	Abdul-Jabbar, Kareem	1947
	Selena	1971
	Williams, Garth	1912
17	Champagne, Larry III	1985
18	Hart, Melissa Joan	1976
22	Levi-Montalcini, Rita	1909
	Oppenheimer, J. Robert	1904
25	Fitzgerald, Ella	1917
26	Pei, I.M.	1917
27	Wilson, August	1945
28	Baker, James	1930
	Duncan, Lois	1934
	Hussein, Saddam	1937
	Kaunda, Kenneth	1924
	Leno, Jay	1950
29	Agassi, Andre	1970
	Seinfeld, Jerry	1954

May		Year
2	Spock, Benjamin	1903
5	Maxwell, Jody-Anne	1986
7	Land, Edwin	1909
9	Bergen, Candice	1946
	Yzerman, Steve	1965
10	Cooney, Caroline B.	1947
	Curtis, Christopher Paul	1953
	Jamison, Judith	1944
11	Farrakhan, Louis	1933
13	Rodman, Dennis	1961
14	Lucas, George	1944
	Smith, Emmitt	1969
15	Albright, Madeleine	1937
	Johns, Jasper	1930
	Zindel, Paul	1936
17	Paulsen, Gary	1939
18	John Paul II	1920
19	Brody, Jane	1941
21	Robinson, Mary	1944
23	Bardeen, John	1908
	Jewel	1974
	O'Dell, Scott	1898
24	Dumars, Joe	1963

May (continued)		Year
26	Ride, Sally	1951
27	Carson, Rachel	1907
	Kerr, M.E.	1927
28	Shabazz, Betty	1936
30	Cohen, Adam Ezra	1979

June		Year
1	Lalas, Alexi	1970
	Morissette, Alanis	1974
4	Kistler, Darci	1964
5	Scarry, Richard	1919
6	Rylant, Cynthia	1954
7	Brooks, Gwendolyn	1917
	Oleynik, Larisa	1981
8	Bush, Barbara	1925
	Edelman, Marian Wright	1939
	Wayans, Keenen Ivory	1958
	Wright, Frank Lloyd	1869
10	Frank, Anne	1929
	Lipinski, Tara	1982
	Sendak, Maurice	1928
11	Cousteau, Jacques	1910
	Montana, Joe	1956
12	Bush, George	1924
13	Allen, Tim	1953
	Christo	1935
14	Bourke-White, Margaret	1904
	Graf, Steffi	1969
	Summitt, Pat	1952
15	Horner, Jack	1946
16	McClintock, Barbara	1902
	Shakur, Tupac	1971
17	Gingrich, Newt	1943
	Jansen, Dan	1965
18	Morris, Nathan	1971
	Van Allsburg, Chris	1949
19	Abdul, Paula	1962
	Aung San Suu Kyi	1945
20	Goodman, John	1952
21	Bhutto, Benazir	1953
	Breathed, Berke	1957
22	Bradley, Ed	1941
23	Rudolph, Wilma	1940
	Thomas, Clarence	1948
25	Carle, Eric	1929
	Gibbs, Lois	1951
26	LeMond, Greg	1961
27	Babbitt, Bruce	1938
	Perot, H. Ross	1930
28	Elway, John	1960

July		Year
1	Brower, David	1912
	Diana, Princess of Wales	1961
	Duke, David	1950
	Lewis, Carl	1961
	McCully, Emily Arnold	1939
2	George, Jean Craighead	1919
	Marshall, Thurgood	1908
	Petty, Richard	1937
	Thomas, Dave	1932
5	Watterson, Bill	1958
6	Dalai Lama	1935
7	Chagall, Marc	1887
	Heinlein, Robert	1907
	Kwan, Michelle	1980
8	Hardaway, Anfernee "Penny"	1971
	Sealfon, Rebecca	1983
9	Hanks, Tom	1956
	Hassan II	1929
	Krim, Mathilde	1926
10	Ashe, Arthur	1943
	Boulmerka, Hassiba	1969
11	Cisneros, Henry	1947
	White, E.B.	1899
12	Cosby, Bill	1937
	Yamaguchi, Kristi	1972
13	Ford, Harrison	1942
	Stewart, Patrick	1940
15	Aristide, Jean-Bertrand	1953
16	Johnson, Jimmy	1943
	Sanders, Barry	1968
18	Mandela, Nelson	1918
19	Tarvin, Herbert	1985
20	Hillary, Sir Edmund	1919
21	Reno, Janet	1938
	Williams, Robin	1952
22	Calder, Alexander	1898
	Dole, Bob	1923
	Hinton, S.E.	1948
23	Haile Selassie	1892
24	Abzug, Bella	1920
	Krone, Julie	1963
	Wilson, Mara	1987
26	Berenstain, Jan	1923
28	Davis, Jim	1945
29	Burns, Ken	1953
	Dole, Elizabeth Hanford	1936
	Jennings, Peter	1938
	Morris, Wanya	1973

July (continued)		Year
30	Hill, Anita	1956
	Moore, Henry	1898
	Schroeder, Pat	1940
31	Reid Banks, Lynne	1929

August		Year
1	Brown, Ron	1941
	Coolio	1963
	Garcia, Jerry	1942
2	Baldwin, James	1924
	Healy, Bernadine	1944
3	Roper, Dee Dee	
	Savimbi, Jonas	1934
5	Ewing, Patrick	1962
	Jackson, Shirley Ann	1946
6	Robinson, David	1965
	Warhol, Andy	?1928
7	Byars, Betsy	1928
	Duchovny, David	1960
	Leakey, Louis	1903
8	Boyd, Candy Dawson	1946
9	Anderson, Gillian	1968
	Houston, Whitney	1963
	McKissack, Patricia C.	1944
	Sanders, Deion	1967
	Travers, P.L.	?1899
11	Haley, Alex	1921
	Hogan, Hulk	1953
12	Martin, Ann M.	1955
	McKissack, Fredrick L.	1939
	Myers, Walter Dean	1937
	Sampras, Pete	1971
13	Battle, Kathleen	1948
	Castro, Fidel	1927
14	Berry, Halle	?1967
	Johnson, Magic	1959
	Larson, Gary	1950
15	Ellerbee, Linda	1944
18	Murie, Margaret	1902
19	Clinton, Bill	1946
	Soren, Tabitha	1967
20	Chung, Connie	1946
22	Bradbury, Ray	1920
	Schwarzkopf, H. Norman	1934
23	Novello, Antonia	1944
	Phoenix, River	1970
24	Arafat, Yasir	1929
	Ripken, Cal, Jr.	1960
26	Burke, Christopher	1965
	Culkin, Macaulay	1980
	Sabin, Albert	1906
	Teresa, Mother	1910
	Tuttle, Merlin	1941
27	Nechita, Alexandra	1985
28	Dove, Rita	1952
	Evans, Janet	1971
	Peterson, Roger Tory	1908
	Priestley, Jason	1969
	Rimes, LeAnn	1982
30	Earle, Sylvia	1935
31	Perlman, Itzhak	1945

September		Year
1	Estefan, Gloria	1958
2	Bearden, Romare	?1912
	Galeczka, Chris	1981
5	Guisewite, Cathy	1950
7	Lawrence, Jacob	1917
	Moses, Grandma	1860
	Pippig, Uta	1965
8	Prelutsky, Jack	1940
	Thomas, Jonathan Taylor	1982
10	Gould, Stephen Jay	1941
13	Johnson, Michael	1967
	Monroe, Bill	1911
	Taylor, Mildred D.	1943
15	Marino, Dan	1961
16	Dahl, Roald	1916
17	Burger, Warren	1907
18	de Mille, Agnes	1905
	Fields, Debbi	1956
21	Fielder, Cecil	1963
	King, Stephen	1947
	Nkrumah, Kwame	1909
22	Richardson, Dot	1961
23	Nevelson, Louise	1899
24	Ochoa, Severo	1905
25	Locklear, Heather	1961
	Lopez, Charlotte	1976
	Pippen, Scottie	1965
	Reeve, Christopher	1952
	Smith, Will	1968
	Walters, Barbara	1931
26	Mandela, Winnie	1934
	Stockman, Shawn	1972
27	Handford, Martin	1956
28	Cray, Seymour	1925

September (continued)		Year
29	Berenstain, Stan	1923
	Guey, Wendy	1983
	Gumbel, Bryant	1948
30	Hingis, Martina	1980
	Moceanu, Dominique	1981

October		Year
1	Carter, Jimmy	1924
2	Leibovitz, Annie	1949
3	Campbell, Neve	1973
	Herriot, James	1916
	Winfield, Dave	1951
4	Rice, Anne	1941
5	Fitzhugh, Louise	1928
	Hill, Grant	1972
	Lemieux, Mario	1965
	Lin, Maya	1959
	Winslet, Kate	1975
6	Lobo, Rebecca	1973
7	Ma, Yo-Yo	1955
8	Jackson, Jesse	1941
	Ringgold, Faith	1930
	Stine, R.L.	1943
9	Bryan, Zachery Ty	1981
	Senghor, Léopold Sédar	1906
10	Favre, Brett	1969
	Saro-Wiwa, Ken	1941
11	Perry, Luke	?1964
	Young, Steve	1961
12	Childress, Alice	?1920
	Ward, Charlie	1970
13	Carter, Chris	1956
	Kerrigan, Nancy	1969
	Rice, Jerry	1962
14	Daniel, Beth	1956
	Mobutu Sese Seko	1930
15	Iacocca, Lee A.	1924
16	Stewart, Kordell	1972
17	Jemison, Mae	1956
18	Foreman, Dave	1946
	Marsalis, Wynton	1961
	Navratilova, Martina	1956
	Suzuki, Shinichi	1898
20	Kenyatta, Jomo	?1891
	Mantle, Mickey	1931
21	Gillespie, Dizzy	1956
22	Hanson, Zac	1985
23	Pelé	1940
26	Clinton, Hillary Rodham	1947
27	Anderson, Terry	1947
28	Gates, Bill	1955
	Salk, Jonas	1914
29	Ryder, Winona	1971
31	Candy, John	1950
	Paterson, Katherine	1932
	Pauley, Jane	1950

November		Year
2	lang, k.d.	1961
3	Arnold, Roseanne	1952
4	Combs, Sean (Puff Daddy)	1969
	Handler, Ruth	1916
8	Mittermeier, Russell A.	1949
9	Denton, Sandi	
	Sagan, Carl	1934
11	DiCaprio, Leonardo	1974
	Vonnegut, Kurt	1922
12	Andrews, Ned	1980
	Harding, Tonya	1970
13	Goldberg, Whoopi	1949
14	Boutros-Ghali, Boutros	1922
15	O'Keeffe, Georgia	1887
16	Baiul, Oksana	1977
17	Fuentes, Daisy	1966
	Hanson, Ike	1980
18	Driscoll, Jean	1966
	Mankiller, Wilma	1945
19	Devers, Gail	1966
	Strug, Kerri	1977
21	Aikman, Troy	1966
	Griffey, Ken, Jr.	1969
	Speare, Elizabeth George	1908
24	Ndeti, Cosmas	1971
25	Grant, Amy	1960
	Thomas, Lewis	1913
26	Pine, Elizabeth Michele	1975
	Schulz, Charles	1922
27	Nye, Bill	1955
	White, Jaleel	1977
29	L'Engle, Madeleine	1918
	Lewis, C. S.	1898
	Tubman, William V. S.	1895
30	Jackson, Bo	1962
	Parks, Gordon	1912

December		Year
2	Macaulay, David	1946
	Seles, Monica	1973
	Watson, Paul	1950

BIRTHDAY INDEX

December (continued)		Year
3	Filipovic, Zlata	1980
7	Bird, Larry	1956
8	Rivera, Diego	1886
12	Bialik, Mayim	1975
	Frankenthaler, Helen	1928
13	Fedorov, Sergei	1969
15	Aidid, Mohammed Farah	1934
	Mendes, Chico	1944
16	Bailey, Donovan	1967
	McCary, Michael	1971
	Mead, Margaret	1901
18	Pitt, Brad	1964
	Sanchez Vicario, Arantxa	1971
	Spielberg, Steven	1947
19	Morrison, Sam	1936
	White, Reggie	1961
21	Evert, Chris	1954
	Griffith Joyner, Florence	1959
22	Pinkney, Jerry	1939
23	Avi	1937
	Harbaugh, Jim	1963
25	Sadat, Anwar	1918
26	Butcher, Susan	1954
27	Roberts, Cokie	1943
28	Washington, Denzel	1954
30	Woods, Tiger	1975

BIOGRAPHY TODAY

Sports Series

Volume 3

Joe Dumars	basketball player
Jim Harbaugh	football player
Dominik Hasek	hockey player
Michelle Kwan	figure skater
Rebecca Lobo	basketball player
Greg Maddux	baseball player
Fatuma Roba	marathon runner
Jackie Robinson	baseball player
John Stockton	basketball player
Picabo Street	Alpine ski racer
Pat Summitt	basketball coach
Amy Van Dyken	swimmer

Omnigraphics, Inc.

Penobscot Building
Detroit, MI 48226
Phone: 800-234-1340

ISBN 0-7808-0365-5

BEST COPY AVAILABLE